
00105542

BOMBAY BRANCH
OF THE
ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.
TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from
Government of Maharashtra
on 01 February, 2020

SELECTIONS FROM THE RECORDS OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

No. XCV.—New Series.

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

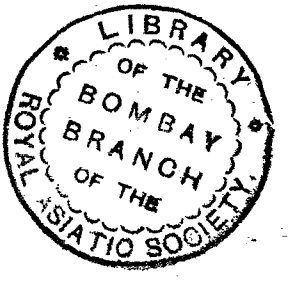
JAILS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

105542

INCLUDING

SIND AND ADEN,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.



Bombay:
PRINTED FOR GOVERNMENT
AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

1866.

Price Rs. (2) *Two.*


00105542

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

JAILS OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, INCLUDING SIND AND ADEN,

FOR THE YEAR 1863.

The general plan of this Report is similar to, and in some instances more complete than, that adopted for the year 1862, as it contains the additional information supplied from the Jails in Sind and Aden, which were not, until the commencement of 1863, included within the jurisdiction of this department.

2. The Jails enumerated in the margin were visited during the year. The Jails of Shikarpoor, Hyderabad, and Kurrachee were also visited at the commencement of the year on my return from the Punjaub.

Inspection.

Poona.	Dharwar.
Ahmednuggur.	Honore.
Sholapoor.	Karwar (Subsidiary Jail).
Tanna.	Ahmedabad.
Sattara.	Kaira.
Kolapoor.	Surat.

3. The Political Jails and Magisterial Lock-ups marginally noted are also included in the inspections during the year under report.

Kolapoor.	Dharwar.
Baroda.	Sholapoor.
Belgaum.	Sattara.
Padshapoor.	Ahmednuggur.
Kulladghee.	Bulsar.

4. On the last day of 1862 there remained in the different Jails, exclusive of Sind and Aden, 2,452 prisoners of both sexes, and on the

Prisoners in custody.

last day of 1863, including the Sind and Aden Jails, there were 4,834 male and female prisoners in confinement. The details are given in the annexed table:—

		1863		1862	
Number remaining in Jail on the last day of the previous year.....	Males	4,528		2,250	
	Females	306		202	
			4,834		2,452
Number admitted into Jail during the year.....	Males	15,269		9,345	
	Females	849		549	
			16,118		9,894
	Total....		20,952		12,346

5. From the above it will be seen that 12,346 constituted the criminal population of the Bombay Mofussil Jails during 1862. These figures, however, do not include the Jails in Sind, Aden, those under the Political Agencies, nor Magisterial Lock-ups, and therefore give but an imperfect result.

6. During 1863 the admissions into the Bombay, Sind, and Aden Jails amounted to 16,118, so that the Jail population may be represented as comprising 20,952 prisoners. By the addition of the prisoners confined in Political Jails and Lock-ups, as per returns furnished by Magistrates and Political Officers, the total criminal population in confinement during the year under report throughout the Presidency, but exclusive of those in the County Jail and House of Correction, amounted to 42,143.

7. As the present is the first occasion on which such complete information has been available, it is not possible to draw comparisons with previous years, but in my next report these data will be supplied, in as far as the past and current years are concerned.

8. In the absence of such information, I will not hazard an opinion as to the probable amount of the increase of population in our Jails, nor as to the cause to which such supposed increase may have been due.

9. The manner in which the 20,952 prisoners shown in the preceding table have been distributed, is exhibited in the subjoined statement:—

	1863.			1862.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Transferred to other districts ..	2,651	19	2,670	1,662	12	1,674
Released	11,109	735	11,844	6,459	454	6,913
Escaped	17	1	18	4	..	4
Died	242	16	258	225	7	232
Executed	38	..	38	32	3	35
Remaining in Jail on the 31st December.....	5,740	384	6,124	3,213	275	3,488
Total....	19,797	1,155	20,952	11,595	751	12,346

10. The large transfers indicated above were chiefly in consequence of the formation of the Canara Gangs.

11. The cause of the number "remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1862," viz. 3,488, in the above not tallying with that shown under a similar heading in the previous table, as well as in the 3rd column of Statement No. I., is explained by the fact that the Sind and Aden prisoners are excluded from the former but included in the latter.

Juveniles.

12. Under this head are included prisoners of both sexes up to 16 years of age. The comparative numbers for the last two years are given in the following table:—

Jails.	1862.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
Poona	81	72	....	9
Ahmednuggur	49	24	....	25
Dhoolia	108	88	....	20
Sholapoor	43	57	14	....
Dharwar	15	32	17	....
Sattara	57	48	....	9
Rutnagherry	24	30	6	....
Tanna	19	40	21	....
Surat	79	83	4	....
Kaira	70	80	10	....
Ahmedabad	....	43	43	....
Kurrachee	....	40	40	....
Shikarpoor	....	16	16	....
Hyderabad	....	20	20	....
Honore	18	23	5	....
Aden	....	....	....	....
	563	696	196	63

13. From the above it would appear that there has been an increase of 196 during the year under report, and a decrease of 63; from the former, however, must be deducted the number confined in the Jails noted in the margin, with which no comparison can be made, inasmuch as they were not included in the returns for 1862; after this deduction there still remains an increase of 76 against a decrease of 63, difference 13, so that on the whole, and taking into account the larger number of prisoners who have passed through the Jails, the numbers do not in reality show any increase of Juvenile offenders.

Kurrachee.
Hyderabad.
Shikarpoor.
Aden.

14. The largest number of this class of offenders appears to exist in the Khandeish, Surat, and Kaira Zillahs, and the smallest in Shikarpoor and Ahmednuggur; in the latter they have during the last year decreased by more than one-half.

Reconvictions.

15. In the following table is shown the number of prisoners reconvicted during the year:—

Jails.	1862.	1863.	Increase.	Decrease.
Poona	....	11	11	....
Ahmednuggur	26	18	....	8
Dhoolia	....	15	15	....
Sholapoor	....	12	12	....
Dharwar	33	41	8	....
Sattara	2	7	5	....
Rutnagherry	....	....	....	....
Tanna	11	18	7	....
Surat	35	46	11	....
Kaira	19	21	2	....
Ahmedabad	....	60	60	....
Kurrachee	....	19	19	....
Shikarpoor	....	7	7	....
Hyderabad	....	15	15	....
Honore	9	11	2	....
Aden	....	....	....	....
	135	301	174	8

16. For the reasons above given the Sind and Aden Jails must be excluded from the comparison.

17. In every instance, with but one exception, there has been an increase of reconvictions. The exception is that of Ahmednuggur, where a small decrease of 8 is recorded.

18. These data, showing 301 reconvictions during the year, taken as an index of the deterrent character of Jail discipline and of the rigour of imprisonment, do not *primâ facie* present favourable results. During the last year nearly 2,000 prisoners were transferred to a distant and comparatively unhealthy district, and employed on works of a most irksome and laborious description. Jail discipline has nowhere been relaxed, on the contrary it has been improved. Is it not then rather owing to the hardened character of the criminals themselves that the increase is due. Criminals whom no amount of discipline tempered with humanity would reform—to whom imprisonment is no longer a condition of dread, and by whom the Jail is regarded rather as a refuge from want or the tedious monotony of honest industry, than as a place of restraint, of rigorous labour, and of moral correction.

19. There can be no doubt that many such cases are to be met with in our Jails; but, on the other hand, there can be no question as to the deterrent effect of a rigorous system of discipline on the character of all but the most hardened.

20. The Indian Jail Committee record their opinion on this point in the following words:—"We may rest assured, that if the punishment of imprisonment is not deterrent, the fault must be in the discipline, and when that is lax and unsustained, we can entertain no reasonable expectation that the fear of imprisonment will deter from the commission of crime."

Report dated 1864, page 24.

21. "If we had the means of ascertaining what proportion the number of reconvictions bears to the number of convictions, we should have some satisfactory data to go upon in forming a judgment as to the present effects of imprisonment. But, unfortunately, the returns are so imperfect in this respect, that they throw little light on the subject. If certain figures which Punjaub and Madras statistics afford, might be considered to indicate the general rate throughout India, the number of reconvictions is very low, being only 10 per cent. But these figures are so favourable, as to warrant suspicion of their correctness."

22. From the data furnished to this office during the past year, the correctness of which I have no reason to question, it appears that the number of reconvictions amounted to 1·88 per cent. of convictions.

23. If the proportion of reconvictions in the Punjaub and Madras, as noted in the above quotation, be low, that in Bombay must be favourable indeed, and if, to pursue the argument of the Committee, the small number of reconvictions is an index of the deterrent character of the discipline, that in force in Bombay must be regarded as being far from unsatisfactory.

24. The following table gives the details as to the committals, recapture, transfers from other districts, &c. of the 16,118 prisoners admitted during the year, but does not include those remaining at the close of the previous year:—

Particulars of prisoners admitted during the year.

	1863.	1862.
Committed to Jail by order of Magisterial authorities in the districts	12,590	7,351
„ by order of the Judicial, Revenue, and Abkaree authorities in the districts	1,111	1,112
„ under sentence of Court Martial	57	59
„ under special orders of Government for reasons of State	5	1
Recaptured after escape	11	9
Transferred from other districts for trial	....	1
„ for banishment	....	....
„ for transportation	494	215
„ for release	....	21
„ for special reasons	139	127
„ for benefit of health	77	4
„ after recapture	....	....
„ from sub-division Lock-ups to Sudder Jails	1,079	979
Kept in Jail while on the way from one district to another	555	15
Total....	16,118	9,894

Particulars of the transfers.

25. The particulars given above refer only to the admissions, whereas those that follow relate to distribution or discharge from the District Jails of all prisoners admitted during, and remaining at, the end of the previous year :—

	1863.	1862.
Transferred to other districts for trial	162	39
„ for banishment	4	1
„ for transportation	520	205
„ for benefit of health	48	3
„ for release	6	1
„ for special reasons	639	258
„ after recapture	....	2
„ to Lunatic Asylums	11	54
„ from sub-division Lock-ups to Sudder Jails	1,040	1,107
Kept in Jails while in transit from one district to another	571	14
Total....	3,001	1,684

Particular of Prisoners released.

26. The details of the releases from Jails are given below :—

	1863.	1862.
Acquitted after trial by the Magisterial authorities of the district	596	292
Acquitted by the Session Judges	650	541
„ by the High Court	88	69
Liberated by order of Government (State Prisoners)	5	729
Released on expiry of sentence	9,345	4,222
„ on payment of debts, &c.	764	1,048
„ for good conduct	83	10
„ for extreme sickness	12	2
Total	11,543	6,913

27. These figures are not susceptible of comparison, as the information for 1862 does not include the Jails in Sind and Aden.

Classification and Sentences of the Prisoners who were convicted during the year.

28. The subjoined table gives information under this heading for 1863 only, as that for the previous year is incomplete.

	1863.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Criminal Prisoners.			
Sentence for life with labour	397	28	425
Do. do. without labour	1	..	1
			426
Do. for more than 2 years with labour	1,447	30	1,477
Do. do. do. without do.	1	1	2
			1,479
Do. for 2 years and above 1 year with labour	1,301	42	1,343
Do. for 2 years and above 1 year without labour	36	900	936
Carried over			2,279

	1863.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Brought over....			
Sentence for 1 year and under with labour	4,463	264	4,727
Do. do. do. without labour..	516	121	637
			5,364
Do. to be confined till security be given with labour	..	22	22
Do. to be confined till security be given without labour	57	..	57
			79
Do. to be discharged without security after a limited period with labour	31	85	116
Do. to be discharged without security after a limited period without labour....	43	6	49
			165
Total ...	8,293	1,499	9,792
State and Political Prisoners.			
State Prisoners	2	..	2
Political Prisoners	18	..	18
Dacoity Prisoners.			
Dacoity Prisoners	62	..	62
Total of Prisoners convicted during the year ..	..	..	9,874
Under Trial Prisoners.			
Under trial	..	..	....
Committed to the Sessions	99	12	111
Under reference to the High Court	..	..	....
Lunatics confined for safe custody	2	1	3
Released	5,965	..	5,965
Escaped	12	..	12
Died.....	148	5	153
Total number admitted	..	..	16,118

29. As in the preceding table are given the details as to the classes and sentences of Prisoners who were admitted during the year, so in the following is shown the disposal of those who remained in custody at the close of the previous year :—

Disposal of Prisoners who remained in custody on the last day of the year.

	1863.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Criminal Prisoners.				
Sentence for life with labour	273	35	308	
Do. do. without do.	13	31	44	
				352
Do. for more than 2 years with labour	1,441	37	1,478	
Do. for do. without labour.	15	1	16	
				1,494
Do. for 2 years & above one year with labour	1,194	51	1,245	
Do. for do. do. without labour	16	..	16	
				1,261
Do. for one year and under with labour	2,396	175	2,571	
Do. for do. do. without labour.	101	18	119	
				2,690
Do. to be confined until security is given with labour	..	..	..	
Do. to be confined until security is given without labour	74	..	74	
				74
Do. to be discharged without security after a limited period with labour	..	..	....	
Do. to be discharged without security after a limited period without labour	23	5	28	
				28
Total	5,546	353		5,899
Civil Prisoners.				
Of under 1 month's imprisonment	3	..	3	
Of above 1 month and less than 3 months	29	7	36	
Of above 3 do. do. 6 do.	15	..	15	
Of above 6 do. do. 12 do.	..	..	....	
Of above 1 year do. 2 years	1	..	2	
Of above 2 do. do. 3 do.	..	..	....	
Of above 3 years	1	..	1	
Total	49	7	56	

	1863.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
State Prisoners.			
State Prisoners	1	..	1
Political Prisoners.			
Political Prisoners.....	12	..	12
Dacoity Prisoners.			
Committed by the Deputy Commissioner for suppression of Dacoity	5	..	5
Under Trial.			
Under trial	34	..	34
Committed to the Sessions	99	8	107
Under reference to High Court	6	..	6
Total....	139	8	147
Lunatics.			
Confined for safe custody	3	1	4
Total of all classes of Prisoners in custody on 31st December 1863	..	..	6,124

Disposal of Prisoners sentenced to labour.

30. The average number of prisoners sentenced to labour during the past year was 4,848.

31. The following table gives the manner in which they were employed :—

Mode of Disposal.	1862.		1863.	
	Average number.	Percentage on the number in confinement.	Average number.	Percentage on the number in confinement.
Inefficient from age or disease and excused work on account of Sundays	664	23·7	1,047	21·6
Employed as Jail servants	470	16·8	599	12·3
Working on the roads	114	4·0	46	0·9
Miscellaneous works	702	25·1	930	19·1
Hired by Department Public Works	47	1·6	491	10·1
Hired by other departments.....	101	3·6	481	9·9
Employed in manufactures	697	24·9	1,254	25·8
Total....	2,795	99·7	4,848	99·7

32. As the figures for 1862 do not include the Sind and Aden Jails, no accurate comparison of results can be made.

33. Reviewing however the figures in the last column, it would appear that 38·20 per cent. were employed on out-door labour, including "miscellaneous works," which relate chiefly to those employed in Jail gardens, while those engaged in manufactures amounted to 25·8 per cent. of the average number in confinement.

34. The percentage of Jail menial servants is still rather high; but taking into consideration the difficulties that have had to be surmounted, the result is satisfactory, although the figures do still admit of some slight decrease, which I trust will be shortly effected.

Jail manufactures and industry.

35. These financial results include those of the Sind and Aden Jails for both years, and show a large increase of net profits during the past year.

	1863.			1862.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Value of manufactured articles sold	80,102	2	5	53,118	10	10
Value of manufactured articles used for public purposes	18,743	9	0	7,705	0	3
Value of manufactured articles in store at the close of the year.	37,204	8	11	38,113	0	6
Total.....	1,36,050	4	4	98,936	11	7
Deduct value of manufactured articles in store at the end of the preceding year ..	47,822	2	0	48,972	0	5
Gross Receipts of the year	90,228	2	4	49,964	11	2
Deduct cost of raw materials, &c.	56,155	7	6	34,539	12	8
Net profit of the year	34,072	10	10	15,424	14	6
Against of the previous year	15,424	14	6			
Excess.....	18,647	12	4			

36. The whole out-turn, including the value of stores in hand at the close of 1862, amounted to Rupees 1,36,050-4-4 against Rupees 98,936-11-7 for the previous year. The profits have risen from Rupees 15,424-14-6 in 1862 to Rupees 34,072-10-10 in 1863, leaving a balance in favour of the latter of Rupees 18,647-12-4.

37. This result is very satisfactory as well as creditable to the officers in charge, especially when the difficulty of procuring raw materials, and the fact that for a time the work in the factory was crippled and almost at a stand-still, in consequence of the large transfers to Canara in the early part of the year, are taken into consideration.

Jails in which there has been an increase.

38. The amount of increase and average earning of each prisoner are given below :—

Number.	Jails.	Names of Officers in charge.	Names of Jailors.	Amount of increase.			Average earning.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Poona	Baron De H. Larpent, Acting Session Judge, A. B. Warden, Esq., Session Judge	Mr. Shrimpton ..	564	11	1	89	12	10
2	Dhoolia ..	A. St. J. Richardson, Esq., Session Judge, C. Walter, Esq., Session Judge, Nana Morojee, Esq., Deputy Magistrate.	Mr. T. Bird.....	3,754	1	7	47	9	8
3	Sholapoor..	Honorable G. A. Hobart.	Mr. C. F. Unger, Mr. J. M. Pink.	244	11	2	27	3	1
4	Dharwar ..	F. Lloyd, Esq., Session Judge, A. L. Spens, Esq., Assistant Session Judge.	Mr. W. G. Jukes..	553	15	9	22	8	1
5	Tanna	H. P. St. G. Tucker, Esq., Session Judge, C. Gonne, Esq., Acting Session Judge.	Cajee Buranoodin.	505	1	4	48	2	5
6	Surat	A. B. Warden, Esq., R. H. Pinhey, Esq.	Dadabhoy Pestonshaw.	1,738	14	11	17	1	6
7	Shikarpoor.	Captain L. Dunsterville, Session Judge, Lieutenant G. C. Grant, Esq., Acting Session Judge.	Mr. J. Woodward	22	14	5	37	5	0
8	Aden	Lieutenant Goodfellow, Assistant Political Resident.	Mr. W. McDonald.	182	7	2	49	10	6

39. The Poona Jail stands first in the order of average earning, although the amount of increase is not large. Dhoolia, Tanna, and Aden are pretty evenly balanced as regards the average earning of each prisoner.

40. The largest amount of increase has taken place at Dhoolia.

Jails in which there has been a decrease.

41. There has been a decrease in manufactures in the following jails :—

Numbers.	Jails.	Names of Officers in charge.	Names of Jailors.	Amount of Decrease.			Average earning.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Ahmednuggur.	C. M. Harrison, Esq., Session Judge, A. St. J. Richardson, Esq., Session Judge, W. H. Newnham, Esq, Assistant Session Judge, Gopallrow Hurry, Esq., Acting Assistant Session Judge.	Shaik Abdoola wullud Moolujunoodin.	270	15	1	39	9	3
2	Sattara....	R. F. Mactier, Esq., Session Judge.	Mr. A. Hessings..	11	6	10	1	3	6
3	Rutnagherry.	A. T. Crawford, Esq., Assistant Session Judge, A. W. Hughes, Esq., Deputy Magistrate.	Shaik Allee Lambayl.	393	14	5	44	8	4
4	Kaira	A. K. Nairne, Esq., Acting Senior Assistant Session Judge, T. Weeding, Esq., Senior Assistant Session Judge.	Jeykishun Vundravun.	663	4	4	33	6	5
5	Ahmedabad	W. Sandwith, Esq, Acting Session Judge, C. H. Cameron, Esq., Session Judge.	Futtey Khan wullud Jumalkhan.	48	3	1	9	5	9
6	Kurrachee.	A. C. Middleton, Esq., Session Judge, Captain W. Widdicombe, Session Judge, Captain W. Widdicombe, Session Judge.	Nunduram and Gundasing.	814	7	2	16	1	2
7	Hyderabad.	T. Gibbons, Esq., Deputy Magistrate.	Mr. F. F. Blackwell	884	11	5	21	6	10

42. Sattara is conspicuous for the very small amount of success which has attended its manufacturing operations; this may no doubt be in a great measure explained by the prisoners having been engaged a good deal in making alterations and additions to the Jail, and in preparing a piece of ground at the back of the Jail for cultivation, but this will scarcely altogether account for the failure which is recorded above.

43. At Ahmedabad, too, the average earning of each prisoner is extremely low, and contrasts very unfavourably with the results of 1862.

General financial results of labour of all kinds.

44. The general out-turn of labour of all kinds is given in the subjoined table *:—

	1863.			1862.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profits on ordinary manufactures	32,059	15	11	27,587	12	3
Amount credited to this department for value of Convict labour hired out to the Department of Public Works	31,372	7	10	1,968	4	6
Amount received for value of Convict labour lent to other departments	16,532	13	2	3,377	15	0
Total value....	79,965	4	11	32,933	15	9
Against of the preceding year	32,933	15	9			
Showing an increase this year of....	47,031	5	2			

45. These results are highly satisfactory, and exhibit a total amount of Rupees 79,965-4-11 against Rupees 32,933-15-9 for 1862, leaving therefore a balance in favour of 1863 of Rupees 47,031-5-2.

46. The labour of the prisoners employed as menial servants is not included in the above. In the Bengal tables there is inserted an item called "fines in commutation of labour" under Regulation III. of 1834, which is carried to the credit of the financial out-turn. In 1860-61 this sum amounted to Rupees 35,695-2-0, and in 1861-62 to 27,306-15-0, thus tending materially to the increase of the financial out-turn in a way which does not appear to be altogether legitimate.

47. In Dr. Mouat's report for 1862-63 a change of the law is stated to have taken place in regard to these fines, which were reduced consequently to Rupees 2,751, hence one of the reasons given in explanation of the decrease in the general out-turn for that year.

Jails in order of results of manufactures.

48. The Jails are here arranged in the order of the gross results of their manufactures:—

* The indirect profits derived from the employment of convicts as Jail menial servants and in making up Jail Clothing, &c. are not carried to the credit of the Jail, and therefore form no set off, as in some of the provinces, against expenditure.

Jails.	Names of Officers in charge of Jails.	Names of Jailors.	Average number of prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average number of prisoners employed on manufactures.	Amount of profit 1863.			Proportion of profit on each prisoner employed on manufacture.			Proportion of profit on each prisoner sentenced to labour.		
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dhoolia.	A. St. J. Richardson, Esq, C. Walter, Esq., Nanna Morojee, Esq.	Mr. T. Bird.	295	89	4,236	15	3	47	9	8	14	5	8
Shikárpoor.	Captain Dunsterveille, Lieut. G. C. Grant ..	Mr. J. Woodward.....	447	97	3,619	7	1	37	5	0	8	1	2
Aden.	Lieut. Goodfellow.....	Mr. W. MacDonald	114	70	3,476	3	4	49	10	6	30	7	10
Dharwar.	F. Lloyd, Esq., A. L. Spens, Esq.....	Mr. W. G.. Jukes	333	149	3,353	13	7	22	8	1	10	1	1
Ahmedabad.Tanna.	H. P. St. G. Tucker, Esq., C. Gonne, Esq.	Cajee Buranadin.....	339	67	3,226	2	2	48	2	5	9	7	1
Ahmedabad.	W. Sandwith, Esq., C. H. Cameron, Esq.	Futtey Khan wd. Jumall.	529	311	2,910	8	0	9	5	9	5	8	0
Kurrachee.	C. A. Middleton, Esq., Capt. W. Widdicombe.	Nundram....	703	137	2,202	1	6	16	1	2	3	2	1
Ahmednuggur.	C. M. Harrison, Esq., A. St. J. Richardson, Esq., W. H. Newnham, Esq., Gopalrao Hurry, Esq. .	Shaik Abdoola wd. Mooteynoodin.	199	5	2,176	14	1	39	9	3	10	15	0
Surat.	A. B. Warden, Esq., R. H. Pinhey, Esq	Dadabhoy Pestonshaw.	180	127	2,171	7	2	17	1	6	12	0	8
Hydrabad.	Captain W. Widdicombe, F. Gibbons, Esq.....	Mr. F. F. Blackwell.	334	64	1,371	9	7	21	6	10	3	12	10
Rutnagherry.	A. T. Crawford, Esq., A. W. Hughes, Esq.....	Shaik Allee Lambey.	104	29	1,291	2	9	44	8	4	12	6	7
Poona.	Baron De H. Larpent, Esq., A. B. Warden, Esq...	Mr. Shrimpton.	274	11	987	13	8	89	12	10	3	9	8
Sholapoor.	Honorable G. A. Hobart.	Mr. C. F. Unger & Mr. Pink.	162	20	543	13	9	27	3	1	3	5	8

Jails.	Names of Officers in charge of Jails.	Names of Jailors.	Average number of prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average number of prisoners employed on manufactures.	Amount of profit, 1883.	Proportion of profit on each prisoner employed on manufactures.	Proportion of profit on each prisoner sentenced to labour.
					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Kaira.	A. K. Nairne, Esq., T. Weeding, Esq.	Jeykishun Vundrawan.	135	14	467 10 0	33 6 5	3 7 5
Sattara.	R. F. Mactier, Esq.	Mr. H. Hessing	181	20	24 6 0	1 3 6	0 2 1
Honore.	R. White, Esq., T. D. Melvill, Esq.	Mr. J. Curan.	102	18	Loss.	....	....

49. The gross amount of profits shown above is not satisfactory; but this may be accounted for by the high price of raw materials, and the difficulty of effecting sales at enhanced rates having in a great measure put a check upon the Factory operations, and also by the fact that many skilled workmen were transferred to Karwar to make up the required complement from each Jail.

50. The Dhoolia Jail appears at the head of the list, and shows Rupees 4,236-15-3 as the gross amount of profits on manufactures; the amount of profit on each prisoner employed was Rupees 47-9-8. The Sattara Jail, which stands last but one on the list, gives a very unfavourable result; this is partly accounted for by the reasons given in a previous paragraph.

General Expenditure and gross cost of prisoners.

51. The gross expenditure for the two last years, including that of the Sind and Aden Jails, is given in the subjoined table:—

	1863. Prisoners 5,010.			1862. Prisoners 4,715.		
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1. Cost of Rations	1,62,988 12 3			1,32,633 8 0		
2. Money allowance....	2,376 13 10			3,100 1 6		
		1,65,366 10 1			1,35,733 9 6	
3. *Fixed Establishment.	1,26,861 14 9			1,21,756 4 7		
4. *Extra do.	19,868 2 8			18,484 15 3		
		146,730 1 5			1,40,241 3 10	
5. European Medicines.	1,742 12 4			3,414 14 1		
6. Bazaar do.	3,122 10 7			2,529 4 7		
7. Sick diet	3,017 10 2			3,261 0 10		
8. Furniture (including Bedding and Extra Blankets)	1,494 5 8			188 3 11		
		9,377 6 9			9,293 7 5	
9. Clothing (including Bedding and Blankets).	23,312 4 3			15,015 8 6		
10. Contingencies (including Stationery)	18,372 8 10			13,053 0 8		
11. Additions, Alterations, and Repairs	11,802 8 8			4,404 9 5		
		53,487 5 9			32,473 2 7	
Total....	.....	3,74,961 8 0			3,17,841 7 4	
Against of the previous year.....	.....	3,17,841 7 4				
Increase....	.....	57,120 0 8				

52. The gross cost is thus shown to have been Rs. 3,74,961-8-0 for the year 1863 against Rupees 3,17,841-7-4 for the previous year, being an increase of Rupees 57,120-0-8 to the debit of the year under report.

* Including guards with their reliefs.

53. The details of this large incraese, and the causes which have given rise to it, are shown in the following tables, and will be explained under their respective headings.

Detailed cost of each prisoner.

54. The cost of each prisoner under the different items of expenditure included in the foregoing table are herein shown.

	1863. Prisoners 5,010.			1862. Prisoners 4,715.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations	33	0	1	28	12	7
Fixed Establishment including Guards	25	5	3	25	13	2
Extra do. do.	3	15	5	3	15	2
European Medicines	0	3	7	0	11	7
Bazaar do.	0	9	11	0	8	6
Sick diet	0	9	7	0	11	1
Hospital Furniture, &c.	0	4	9	0	0	7
Clothing (including Bedding and Blankets).	4	10	5	3	2	11
Contingencies (including Stationery)	3	10	8	2	12	3
Additions, Alterations, and Repairs	2	5	8	0	14	11
Total	74	11	4	67	6	9
Against of the previous year	67	6	9			
Showing an increaase of	7	4	7			

55. The total expenditure per prisoner has been Rs. 74-11-4 during 1863; it was Rupees 67-6-9 during the previous year, being an increase of Rupees 7-4-7.

56. Out of the total increase Rupees 4-3-6 are due entirely to the enhanced rates of food, Rupees 1-7-6 on account of clothing, the prices of the materials of which have very considerably increased; Rupees 0-14-5 for contingencies, including the price of oil, cotton, &c. and Rupees 1-6-9 for additions and alterations. The high price of materials will also here partially explain the cause of increase, which however is in a great measure due to improvements and to additional accommodation provided in some of the Jails. The increase under

these different items has been unavoidable and beyond the control of the officers in charge of this department.

57. There has been a decrease of Rupees 0-8-1 per prisoner under the head of fixed establishment, including the expensive item of Guards. This result is satisfactory.

Cost of Food.

58. The cost of food per prisoner throughout the Presidency is given below.

Names of Jails.	1863. Prisoners 5,010. Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.			1862. Prisoners 4,715. Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	28	13	3	25	6	1
Ahmednuggur	28	3	1	25	12	4
Dhoolia	27	9	5	21	5	3
Sholapoor	30	4	0	21	10	11
Dharwar	36	15	0	20	6	5
Sattara	33	0	1	59	13	6
Rutnagherry	34	0	0	30	12	3
Tanna	25	8	1	27	10	2
Surat	29	5	6	21	2	9
Kaira	29	12	0	21	7	7
Ahmedabad	35	10	0	29	0	11
Kurrachee	43	0	8	39	13	3
Shikarpoor	18	2	10	20	2	2
Hydrabad	31	11	11	32	11	4
Honore	28	8	7	26	2	3
Aden	50	13	11	51	3	7

59. At Sattara, Tanna, Shikarpoor, Hydrabad, and Aden there has been a decrease; in all the other Jails the increase is considerable.

60. With the information at my disposal, it is not possible to estimate how far the increase or decrease has been affected by the system of provisioning in force in the different Jails, nor to what extent it has been influenced by the use of the new Diet Scale. The steady

and increasing rise in the cost of all articles of consumption is amply sufficient to explain the cause of increase, whereas the reason of the decrease in the five Jails enumerated above must be looked for in local circumstances, and probably more economical arrangements by the officers in charge.

Cost of Clothing.

61. The following details give the cost under this head on account of each Prisoner for the last two years :—

Names of Jails.	1863. Average cost of clothing each Prisoner per annum.			1862. Average cost of clothing each Prisoner per annum.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	2	2	3	1	5	10
Ahmednuggur	3	4	5	2	12	8
Dhoolia	3	13	5	3	11	10
Sholapoor	1	15	0	3	12	1
Dharwar	3	8	8	2	7	8
Sattara	6	2	10	4	9	4
Rutnagherry	2	13	2	1	1	2
Tanna	2	2	5	3	13	6
Surat	2	13	0	2	12	0
Kaira	1	8	4	2	9	7
Ahmedabad	4	15	0	1	14	0
Kurrachee	8	6	2	5	13	11
Shikarpoor	3	9	3	4	0	5
Hydrabad	8	14	10	3	11	3
Honore	2	4	3	1	11	10
Aden	1	9	11	2	7	7

62. In the five Jails of Sholapoor, Tanna, Kaira, Shikarpoor, and Aden there has been a decrease in the cost of clothing ; this result is very satisfactory. In the case of Sattara, Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Hydrabad there has been a very large increase, which has been caused by the high price of cotton and woollen materials, and is due to the fact that the new system of clothing, which is at first more expensive, but in the end more economical, from its durability having caused an increase of expenditure in 1863, which will be

counterbalanced during the current year by the smaller amount of clothing which will become necessary.

Cost of Fixed Establishment.

63. The cost per prisoner for Fixed Establishment, including all guards and their reliefs, is given below :—

Names of Jails.	1863. Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.			1862. Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	36	0	11	43	1	1
Ahmednuggur	25	2	9	26	1	10
Dhoolia	16	0	10	19	0	2
Sholapoor	27	12	9	27	4	0
Dharwar	40	13	9	17	0	4
Sattara	18	4	3	22	0	9
Rutnagherry	61	5	6	59	12	10
Tanna	35	4	9	29	2	2
Surat	18	11	8	25	10	10
Kaira	40	7	0	58	10	10
Ahmedabad	19	5	10	19	4	4
Kurrachee	9	0	3	14	13	1
Shikarpoor	24	1	2	20	5	1
Hydrabad	23	6	1	26	15	10
Honore	29	4	11	39	10	11
Aden	69	9	7	58	1	10

64. In nine Jails there has been a satisfactory decrease of expenditure, viz. Poona, Ahmednuggur, Dhoolia, Sattara, Surat, Kaira, Kurrachee, Hydrabad, and Honore. Kurrachee and Dhoolia deserve to be specially mentioned, the cost in the former amounts only to Rupees 9-0-3, and in the latter to Rupees 16-10-0, a striking contrast to the Aden, Kaira, and Dharwar Jails, in the last of which the expenditure has been very considerably increased, chiefly on account of guards.

65. This result is due not to any increase in the strength of guards, but to the "additional charge on account of compensation and reliefs having been made in 1863, which was not done in the year

previous." Such is the explanation given by the Acting Session Judge in reference to the increase of cost of establishment and guards at Dharwar. It is applicable also to every other Jail in as far as relates to compensation for the high price of food, which, by Resolution of Government No. 23, of 7th January 1863, was permitted to be drawn by Jail subordinates equally with those of other departments of the State.

66. The cost will still further be enhanced during the current year by the operation of the Resolution of Government No. 1904, General Department, dated the 12th December 1863, which extends the indulgence to all subordinates drawing 8 Rupees and upwards per mensem at the rate of about 15 per cent.

Cost of Extra Establishment.

67. The details under this head are given in the subjoined table :—

Names of Jails.	1863. Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.	1862. Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	4 11 10	2 5 7
Ahmednuggur	....	5 1 1
Dhoolia	....	0 10 10
Sholapoor	....	2 6 6
Dharwar	0 13 7	0 9 7
Sattara	11 7 5	12 14 4
Rutnaherry	2 5 8	3 4 1
Tanna	....	1 0 2
Surat	0 5 11	....
Kaira	7 0 5	18 7 7
Ahmedabad	....	2 4 11
Kurrachee	13 8 11	11 8 6
Shikarpoor	2 6 7	2 12 2
Hydrabad	0 13 0	....
Honore	....	....
Aden	....	....

68. There has been a decrease of expenditure in nine Jails, viz., Ahmednuggur, Dhoolia, Sholapoor, Sattara, Rutnagherry, Tanna,

Kaira, Ahmedabad, and Shikarpoor. In two Jails there was no charge for the two years.

69. The extension of the system of convict guards would tend to reduce this charge to a minimum; but several of the Session Judges oppose the system, on the ground that no prisoner, however exemplary his conduct since imprisonment, should be placed in a position of authority over his fellow criminal. The money allowance, viz. Rupees 4 to each guard, which is intended to cover the expense of food and clothing, and to be sufficient to form a small balance to be paid to him on release, has now become totally inadequate even for the two first objects.

70. The question is under reconsideration, and the system will shortly be placed on a more satisfactory footing to the decrease, it is hoped, of the charges under notice, and to the advantage of discipline.

Cost of European Medicines.

71. This information is detailed in the following table:—

Names of Jails.	1863. Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.	1862. Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	0 3 2	....
Ahmednuggur	1 0 9	4 14 9
Dhoolia	0 2 5	0 12 6
Sholapoor	0 10 11	1 4 3
Dharwar	0 4 8	0 7 5
Sattara	0 4 7	0 8 0
Rutnagherry	0 14 8	1 11 9
Tanna	0 3 8	0 8 1
Surat	0 2 5	1 1 11
Kaira	0 6 10	0 11 11
Ahmedabad	0 5 9	0 10 9
Kurrachee	0 4 3	0 5 11
Shikarapoor	0 6 4	....
Hydrabad	0 3 0	0 4 10
Honore	0 12 10	2 4 2
Aden	0 6 9	....

72. In 13 Jails there has been a decrease and in 3 an increase of expenditure. This result is very satisfactory, and indicates an attention on the part of Civil Surgeons to Hospital economy, which I trust will be progressive.

Cost of Bazaar medicines.

73. The cost under this head is given below :—

Names of Jails.	1863. Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.			1862. Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	1	2	6	0	7	3
Ahmednuggur	1	10	1	1	11	8
Dhoolia	0	6	2	0	7	7
Sholapoor	0	10	2	0	12	4
Dharwar	0	2	11	0	0	10
Sattara	0	7	2	0	0	10
Rutnagherry	1	11	3	0	1	9
Tanna	0	5	9	0	5	0
Surat	0	6	7	0	7	9
Kaira	0	10	7	0	6	1
Ahmedabad	0	4	6	0	2	7
Kurrachee	0	10	9	0	14	0
Shikarpoor	0	7	1	0	14	4
Hydrabad	0	11	3	1	0	3
Honore	0	11	3	....		
Aden	1	5	1	0	12	1

74. There has been a decrease in 7 and an increase in 9 Jails. The expenditure under this head also seems to have been conducted with economy.

Cost of Sick Diet.

75. The cost of the diet supplied to the sick in hospital is given below :—

Names of Jails.	1863. Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.			1862. Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	1	8	11	1	4	5
Ahmednuggur	0	4	8	1	14	0
Dhoolia	1	14	4	2	10	11
Sholapoor	0	3	0	1	0	11
Dharwar	1	12	7	0	10	5
Sattara	0	1	8	0	1	4
Rutnagherry	0	5	3	0	7	3
Tanna	0	14	4	1	11	8
Surat	0	10	7	1	6	5
Kaira	0	4	2	0	1	4
Ahmedabad	0	7	1	0	6	8
Kurrachee	0	2	3	0	1	1
Shikarpoor	0	3	0	0	5	0
Hydrabad	0	2	0	0	1	4
Honore	0	6	11	....		
Aden	0	11	6	....		

76. In 7 Jails there has been a decrease and in 9 an increase of expenditure; the increase however is trifling, and economy appears to have been exercised in this particular by Medical officers.

77. The sick diet is in accordance with the scale laid down in the new dietary.

Cost of Contingencies.

78. The following table gives the expenditure under this head per prisoner :—

Names of Jails.	1683. Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.	1862. Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	1 5 2	1 3 5
Ahmednuggur	3 3 5	4 5 4
Dhoolia	2 11 4	4 15 11
Sholapoor	1 0 11	3 1 0
Dharwar	1 5 9	1 7 5
Sattara	2 13 7	3 8 10
Rutnagherry	2 11 4	2 15 5
Tanna	4 6 3	2 9 0
Surat	4 7 3	3 3 5
Kaira	1 13 5	1 9 5
Ahmedabad	4 2 9	2 10 7
Kurrachee	4 3 9	3 13 6
Shikarpoor	4 5 6	1 2 2
Hydrabad	6 9 3	2 14 9
Honore	7 4 7	3 13 1
Aden	3 1 10	1 4 7

79. The contingent charges have increased considerably in 10 Jails, the cause of which is no doubt in part owing to the increase of prices of contingent articles, such as oil, cotton, &c; but this appears to be a scarcely sufficient reason to explain the large increase, especially at Honore, Hydrabad, and Sikarpoor. The officers in charge have been requested to explain the cause.

80. In 6 Jails there has been a satisfactory decrease, but in all the charge is still too high, and measures will be adopted to reduce it.

Total Cost.

81. The following table gives the total cost of maintenance per prisoner, and includes all the different charges shown in the preceding tables. The Jails are arranged in the order of economy.

Names of Jails.	1863. Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.			1862. Average cost of each Prisoner per annum.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Dhoolia	53	3	9	54	11	9
Shikarpoor	59	15	7	51	10	1
Sholapoor	63	7	3	66	2	8
Ahmednuggur	64	10	1	73	8	10
Ahmedabad	66	7	2	57	5	0
Honore	67	10	3	75	4	7
Tanna	70	12	5	57	1	3
Hydrabad	72	15	2	58	8	11
Surat	73	10	11	59	7	6
Sattara	75	8	8	104	2	6
Kurrachee	80	5	9	78	2	1
Poona	81	11	6	76	1	8
Dharwar	89	6	8	43	5	7
Kaira	90	11	1	104	9	5
Rutnagherry	109	2	4	101	5	2
Aden	127	0	6	114	1	6

82. The lowest charge is at Dhoolia and the highest at Aden. In 9 Jails there has been an increase, and in 7 a decrease of expenditure.

83. The exhorbitant prices to which food generally and all clothing material have risen, and the increase in the Contingent pay to the Fixed Establishment in compensation for the high price of food, all combine, in spite of general economy, of reduction in the strength of guards, and strict attention to the regulation of the general expenditure and the retrenchment of all redundant charges by this department, to raise the cost of maintenance per prisoner to its present high figure.

84. Another cause not enumerated above is the fact that many of the Jails in which an increase has taken place, were denuded of a large number of their prisoners at the beginning of the year to form the Canara gangs, and as it was found impossible to reduce the guards or establishment, the consequence has been, that the cost

of maintaining a small body of prisoners with a fixed establishment sufficient for a much larger number has very greatly increased.

85. The guards it must be remembered are not proportioned to the number of prisoners in confinement, but to the difficulties to be overcome, through architectural defects in the proper custody of the prisoners.

86. One illustration will be sufficient to show to what extent these difficulties tend to increase the cost of guards. At Tanna it will scarcely be credited that a wing of a native Regiment of the Line is stationed for the sole purpose of furnishing the necessary guards for the Jail.* These guards must of course furnish their reliefs, and as by the orders of the Government of India † each native soldier is now allowed four nights in bed out of five, the cost of the reliefs will be very considerably enhanced. Were the Police to guard the Jails throughout the Presidency, as already suggested to Government in the letter quoted in the margin, very considerable saving would be effected in the cost of maintenance—throughout Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and the Punjaub this system is in force, and hence one source of economy which, with a few exceptions, is denied to the Bombay Jails.

* The average strength of the prisoners in this Jail is 339.

† Letter Military Department No. 146 of 4th February 1863.

No. 1098 of the 23rd May 1863 to the address of Chief Secretary to Government.

87. The rates of the gross cost of maintenance in the Jails in Bengal, North-West Provinces, Punjaub, Oudh, and Bombay from the last available sources are given below in round numbers :—

Bengal.	North-West Provinces.	Punjaub.	Oudh.	Bombay.
Range from Rs. 20 to 88.	Range from Rs. 30 to 82.	Range from Rs. 29 to 98.	Range from Rs. 29 to 80	Range from Rs. 53 to 127

88. Taking into consideration the great difference in the prices of food, necessaries, and salaries of Jail subordinates, &c. between those which obtain in Bombay and Sind, and in the Provinces above enumerated, and the fact that, with only one or two exceptions,

the Alipore Jail being one, all the Jails in Bengal, North-West Provinces, the Punjaub and Oudh are guarded by Police, whereas more than half of those in Bombay are guarded by the more costly military guard with their large reliefs, I do not consider that the rates in Bombay during the last year, an expensive year for many reasons, furnish at all an unfavorable comparison.

89. In the 10 Jails enumerated in the subjoined table there has been an increase in the cost of maintenance :—

Increase.

Jails.	Names of Officer in Charge of Jails.	Names of Jailors.	1863.	1862.	Increase 1863.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Shikarpoor ..	Captain L. Dunsterville and Lieutenant G. C. Grant ..	Mr. J. Woodward.	59 15 7	51 10 1	8 5 6
Ahmedabad..	Messrs. W. Sandwith, and C. H. Cameron	Futtey Khan wullud Jumalkhan .	66 7 2	57 5 0	9 2 2
Tanna	Messrs. H. P. St. G. Tucker, and C. Gonne	Cajee Buranoodeen..	70 12 5	57 1 3	13 11 2
Hydrabad ..	Captain W. Widdicombe and Mr. F. Gibbons	Mr. F. F. Blackwell.	72 15 2	68 8 11	4 6 3
Surat	Messrs. A. B. Warden and R. H. Pinhey.	Dadabhoy Pestonsha.	73 10 11	59 7 6	14 3 5
Dharwar	Messrs. F. Lloyd and A. L. Spens.....	Mr. W. G. Jukes....	89 6 8	43 5 7	46 1 1
Kurrachee ..	Mr. C. A. Middleton and Captain W. Widdicombe.....	Nunduram.....	80 5 9	78 2 1	2 3 8
Poona.....	Mr. A. B. Warden and Baron de H Larpent.	Mr. J. Shrimpton ..	81 11 6	76 1 8	5 9 10
Rutnagherry.	Messrs. A. T. Crawford A. W. and Hughes.....	Shick Allee Lambay	109 2 4	101 5 2	7 13 2
Aden.....	Lieuteuant Goodfellow.	Mr. W. Macdonald..	127 0 6	114 1 6	12 15 0

90. The largest increase has occurred at Dharwar in consequence partly of the large transfers to Canara. The most expensive Jails have been Rutnagherry and Aden.

91. In the case of the former, this fact is owing, not to any want of proper management on the part of Mr. Crawford, who on the contrary is one of the most zealous, attentive, and laborious of the officers in charge, but to the Jail not having contained more than half its complement of prisoners, thereby burdening this small number with the cost of guards and establishment which should have been borne by the full strength of the Jail ; but as it was not possible

to reduce them, the financial result as above set down has been unfavourable.

92. In the instance of Aden, the increase is due to many items of expenditure not having been included in the previous years' returns.

93. The following table gives the particulars as to the 6 Jails in which a decrease of expenditure has taken place during the last year.

Decrease.

Jails.	Names of Officers in Charge of Jails.	Names of Jailors.	1863.	1862.	Decrease.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Dhoolia.	Messrs. A. St. Richardson, C. Walter, Nana Morojee ..	Mr. T. Bird	53 3 9	54 11 5	1 8 0
Solapoor.	Hon'ble G. A. Hobart	Messrs. C. F. Unger and J. M. Pink ..	63 7 3	66 2 8	2 11 5
Ahmednuggur.	Messrs. C. M. Harrison, A. St. J. Richardson, W. H. Newnham, Gopallrow Hurry	Sheik Abdoola wd. Mootazmoodeen, Govindrow Venaik.	64 10 1	73 8 10	8 14 9
Honore.	Messrs. R. White and F. D. Melville	Mr. J. Curan	67 10 3	75 4 7	7 10 4
Sattara.	Mr. R. A. Mactier	Mr. A. Hessing	75 8 8	104 2 6	28 9 10
Kaira.	Messrs. A. K. Nairne, T. Weeding, Cooverjee Cowasjee ..	Jeykishun Vundravun	90 11 1	104 9 5	13 14 4

94. The greatest improvement in this respect has taken place at Sattara and Kaira.

95. Information on these points for the three last years is given below; that for 1859 and 1860 is not available :—

Gross and net cost per prisoner.

Years.	Average number of Prisoners	Gross cost of Maintenance.	Average gross cost of maintenance per Prisoner.	Deduct income of the Jails from all sources.	Net cost of Maintenance.	Average net cost of maintenance per Prisoner.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1859	..	....	....	....	....	....	Jails in
1860	..	....	....	....	....	....	Sind and
1861	3,124	2,14,342 3 10	68 9 7	19,067 1 11	195275 1 11	62 8 1	Aden not
1862	4,715	3,09,087 11 0	67 6 9	44,335 2 1	2,58,719 8 11	55 0 4	included.
1863	5,010	3,74,961 8 0	74 13 6	79,965 4 9	2,94,996 3 3	58 14 1	

96. The difference between the gross cost of maintenance in 1863, as compared with the previous year, amounts to an increase

of Rupees 57,120-0-8. The difference between the incomes of the Jails during these two years is Rupees 25,630-2-8 to the credit of the year under report, and the difference in the net expenditure is Rupees 38,409-11-4, being an increase, to this amount, to the debit of the financial operations of the last year.

97. Notwithstanding therefore the larger income of the Jails, the difference in the net expenditure has been considerable. This unfavourable result is attributable, as already explained in a preceding paragraph, to causes beyond the control of this department or of the officers in charge, who have been earnest in their endeavours to reduce the expenditure to its minimum under the very unfavourable circumstances against which they have had to contend.

Deaths.

98. The number of deaths in Hospital out of an average of 5,010 prisoners was 252; during the previous year they amounted to 272 out of an average of 4,498* prisoners. This result is satisfactory; in a former table, paragraph 9, the deaths are given at 258, this is explained by the fact that 6 deaths occurred out of hospital.

Hospital statistics.

99. The details of the 252 deaths above noted are given below :—

	1863.	1862.
Aggregate number of prisoners of all classes sick and well in custody	16,54,401	15,55,966
Daily average number of prisoners	5,010	4,498
Aggregated number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital	7,979	11,658
Average number treated	332	217
Number discharged cured	7,574	6,005
Number died	252	272
Ratio per cent. of treated to strength	159·26	259·18
Do. do. of discharged to treated	94·92	51·50
Do. do. of deaths to treated	75·9	125·3
Do. do. of deaths to strength	5 02	6 05

* These figures do not include the Aden Jail.

100. The above shows a higher degree of health during the year under report than obtained in 1862. The ratio per cent. of deaths to treated has been reduced from 125·3 to 75·9 and of deaths to strength from 6·5 to 5·2.

101. These results will, I believe, bear very favourable comparison with those in any other part of India, but until the statistical returns furnished are uniform, the standard being those compiled by Dr. Mouat, no satisfactory comparison can be instituted. Those furnished in this report and supplied for the first time in that for 1862, are the nearest approximation to the Bengal returns with which I am acquainted.

Admissions into Hospital according to the classification of the Registrar General.

102. The following table gives the admissions into hospital and deaths arranged under the different classes of diseases :—

	In 1863.		In 1862.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
CLASS I.				
From Zymotic diseases, viz :—				
Miasmatic	....	139	....	127
Enthetic	....	..	....	2
Dietic	4,549	5	2,222	9
Parasitic	....	..	....	3
		144		141
CLASS II.				
From Constitutional diseases, viz :—				
Diathetic	....	3	....	9
Phthisis	26	3	41	2
		6		11

	In 1863.		In 1862.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Class III.				
From Local diseases, viz :—				
Diseases of the Nervous system	....	8	....	8
Do. of Organs of circulation....	....	2	....	3
Do. of Respiratory organs	....	19	....	10
Do. of Digestive organs	2,449	18	1,176	4
Do. of Urinary organs	....	2	....	3
Do. of Organs of Locomotion ..	....	..	....	..
Do. of Integumentary organs ..	....	3	....	4
		52		32
Class IV.				
From Developmental diseases, viz :—				
Diseases of Adults	....	2	....	..
Do. of Old people	115	11	310	10
Do. of Nutrition	...	30	....	20
		43		30
Class V.				
From Violent diseases, viz :—				
Accident	....	3	....	1
Suicide	....	..	....	2
Execution	840	38	216	7
Other violent deaths not classed	....	..	....	..
Sudden deaths, causes unascertained	....	6	....	..
Total....		47		10
All causes	7,985	292	3,965	227
Specified causes	7,979	286	3,965	224

103. By far the largest number of admissions occurred in the First Class, or under the head of Zymotic diseases. The greatest number of deaths also have taken place in this class from miasmatic causes. The results of the two years cannot be satisfactorily con-

trasted, as the statistics for the Aden and Sind Jails for 1862 are not included in the results for that year.

104. This table is uniform with that furnished by Dr. Mouat in the Annual Report of the Jails of the Lower Provinces, it appears to me, however, that "executions" should be excluded for obvious reasons from the class of "violent diseases," and might probably be excluded altogether from the table which professes to give merely the number of the admissions into and deaths in the Jail hospital. As, however, uniformity is the great object to be kept in view in order to facilitate comparison, no alteration has been made in the headings.

Religion.

105. The casualties arranged according to the different castes and religions were as follows :—

	1863.					1862.				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Total daily average strength in Jail.	Daily average strength of the respective classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength as per column 1.	Ratio of deaths to average strength as per column 2.	Total daily average strength in Jail.	Daily average strength of the respective classes named.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths to average strength as per column 1.	Ratio of deaths to average strength as per column 2.
Hindoos	5,010	Information not available.	164	3·27	Information not available.	4,498		188	4·18	
Mussulmans			81	1·61				65	1·45	
Christians			1	0·02				2	0·04	
Other denominations.			6	0·12				17	0·38	
Total....	5,010		252	5·02		4,498		272	6·05	

106. The highest percentage was, as in the preceding year, among Hindoos. The Mussulmans appear next on the list, followed by prisoners of "other denominations," among whom are included the Chinese and Malays, all under sentences of transportation. Christians were the healthiest class.

107. The same rotation is observed in the Bengal Jails as appears from the last published returns.

108. The casualties among male and female prisoners with the ratio per cent. of deaths to average strength are given below :—

Sex.	1863.					1862.				
	Total daily average strength in Jail.	Daily average strength of Males and Females in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total daily average strength in Jails.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of Males and Females in custody.	Total daily average strength in Jail.	Daily average strength of Males and Females in Custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total daily average strength in Jail.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of Males and Females in custody.
Males	5,010	4,670	236	4·70		4,498	4,244	264	5·87	
Females		340	16	0·32			254	8	0·18	
Total..	5,010	5,010	252	5·02		4,498	4,498	272	6·05	

109. From the above it appears that out of a population of 4,670 male prisoners during the last year 236 have died, and that out of 340 females 16 have died, giving a percentage in the former case of 4·70 and in the latter of 0·32. The casualties among the females are double those of the preceding year. This increase cannot be accounted for by any corresponding accession to the female population, although this did exist to some extent, but rather to fortuitous causes.

110. The exemption of females from the risks and dangers incidental to pregnancy is no doubt one cause of the difference of

mortality in their favour, but the strength of the two classes is too small for accurate comparison.

Period of confinement at time of death.

111. In the following table are shown the different periods at which death took place after incarceration :—

	1863.				1862.			
	Daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total daily average strength in Jail.	Daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength of Term and Life Prisoners in custody.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total daily average strength in Jail.
Among Term Prisoners.								
In confinement for 3 months and under	No data.	37	No data.	0·73	No data.	61	No data.	1·37
Do. 6 do. and above 3 months		43		0·85		36		0·80
Do. 1 year & above 6 do.		53		1·06		39		0 86
Do. 2 do. 1 year ..		41		0·81		37		0·82
Do. above 2 years		52		1·06		70		1·55
	5,010	226	..	4·51	4498	243	..	5·40
Among Life Prisoners.								
In confinement under 5 years..	..	12	..	0·25	..	9	..	0·22
Do. from 5 to 10 do. ..	..	5	..	0·09	..	2	..	0·04
Do. from 10 to 20 do. ..	..	3	..	0·06	..	3	..	0·06
Do. above 30 years..	..	6	..	0·11	..	5	..	0·33
		26	..	0·51	..	29	..	0·65
Total....	..	252	..	5 02	..	272	..	6·05

112. From the data for last year it would appear that among term prisoners the smallest number of deaths occurred among those who had been in confinement under 3 months and between 1 and 2 years; in the previous year the smallest number took place between 3 and 6 months, and, as in 1863, between 1 and 2 years also.

113. Among life prisoners the advantage is markedly in favour of those who have been from 5 to 10 and 10 to 20 years in Jail.

114. In a few years these data, which were for the first time collected and tabulated for 1862, will prove of great interest in fixing, with some accuracy, the least fatal period in the existence of a prisoner in confinement.

Occupation in Jail.

115. The effects of labour on the health of the prisoners is shown in the following table:—

	1863.				1862.			Increase or Decrease in 1863 as compared with 1862.	
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent of Deaths to average strength of each class in custody.	Ratio per cent of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	In respect to Ratio on total average strength in Jail.	
								Increase.	Decrease.
Labouring Prisoners.									
Indoor labourers.....	3,839	207	5·41	4·12	No data.	204	4·54	..	0·42
Outdoor do.	959	34	0·88	0·68		58	1·29	..	0·61
Total....	4,798	241	6·29	4·80	..	262	5·83	..	1·03

	1863.				1862.			Increase or Decrease in 1863 as compared with 1862.	
	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent of Deaths to average strength of each class in custody.	Ratio per cent of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Daily average strength of each class in custody.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	In respect to Ratio on total average strength in Jail.	
								Increase.	Decrease.
Non-Labouring Prisoners.									
Including sick in hospital since admission and convalescent excused labour	..	7	..	0·14	No data.	5	0·11	0 03	..
Untried prisoners	..	4	..	0·08		5	0·11	..	0 03
Grand Total....	..	252	..	5·02	..	272	6·05	0·03	1·06

116. The outdoor labourers in the above table are those prisoners who are employed in the Jail gardens and public works in the station or vicinity of the Jail, and who return and sleep in the Jail. They do not therefore comprise those in outdoor gangs employed at a distance from the Jail.

117. The highest mortality took place among the indoor labourers during both years, the figures given in the table being 4·54 and 4·12 as the ratios per cent. of deaths to strength in 1862 and 1863 respectively, and only 0·68 and 0·61 on account of outdoor labouring prisoners during the same period.

118. These results do not coincide with the experience in Bengal, where, during 1861 and 1862, the advantage was much in favour of the indoor labourers. In like manner the results in the Karwar gang were slightly in favour of the same class, but the return is only complete for six months; the ratios were 2 and 2·6 with regard to indoor and outdoor labourers respectively.

Sentences.

119. The periods to which those who died were sentenced are given below:—

Term Prisoners.	1863.			1862.			Increase or Decrease in 1863 as compared with 1862.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	Daily average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength in Jail.	Daily average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength in Jail.	As respects the ratios exhibited in columns 3 and 6.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
Sentence for under one year	5,010	53	1·06	4,498	79	1·75	..	0·70
Do. 1 year to 2 years....		54	1·07		32	0·71	0·36	..
Do. 2 years to 3 do.		41	0·82		52	1·17	..	0·35
Do. 3 do. to 4 do.		40	0·79		36	0·80	..	0·01
Do. 4 do. to 5 do.		4	0· 8		26	0·57	..	0·49
Do. 5 do. to 6 do.		11	0·22		..	..	0·22	..
Do. 6 do. to 7 do.		1	0·02		11	0·26	..	0·24
Do. 7 do. to 8 do.		8	0·16		1	0·02	0·14	..
Do. 8 do. to 9 do.		1	0·02		..	..	0·02	..
Do. 9 do. to 10 do.		7	0·14		4	0·09	0·05	..
Do. 10 do. to 14 do.		2	0·04		1	0·02	0·02	..
Total....		222	4·42		242	5·39	..	0·9
Transportation		1	0·02		1	0·02	..	..
Committed to Sessions		2	0 04		4	0·09	..	0·05
Criminal Lunatics		1	0·02		..	..	0·02	..
Life Prisoners.								
Sentenced for life		24	0·48		21	0·46	0·022	..
Untried prisoners		2	0·04		4	2·09	..	0·05
Grand Total....		252	5·02		272	6·05	..	1·03

120. It would appear from the above that sentences up to 3 years are fraught with the greatest risks to life, but it is not clear that the death rates decrease in an inverse ratio to the length of the sentences. A much larger mass of accumulated evidence is necessary before results of such importance can be ascertained with any approach to accuracy.

Crimes.

121. The subjoined table gives the largest proportion of deaths among the crimes specified below :—

	Daily average strength in Jail.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total Casualties.
Theft	5,010	1·24	24·60
Murder		0·72	14·24
Gang robbery		0·58	11·50
Receiving stolen property		0·29	5·95
Dacoity		0 22	4·36
Causing bodily hurt		0·16	3·17
Giving false evidence		0·12	2·38
Forgery		0·09	1·98
Total....	5,010	3·42	68·18

122. The classes of crimes noted in the table contributed 68·18 per cent to the mortality during the year. The greatest number of deaths occurred among thieves, murderers, and gang robbers, the percentage being respectively 24·60, 14·24, and 11·50 to the total number of casualties.

123. The percentage of deaths to total average strength in Jail was 3·42.

124. These data are not available for 1862; comparison is therefore impracticable.

Occupation prior to imprisonment.

125. The largest proportion of deaths occurred in the classes whose occupations prior to confinement are given in the table below :—

	Daily average strength in Jail.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength in Jail.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total Casualties.
Agriculturists	5,010	·25	50·39
Servants		·09	17·85
Coolies		0·76	15·07
Total....	5,010	2·90	73·31

126. Agriculturists it will be seen died at the rate of 50·39 per cent. of total casualties, or, in other words, out of 252 deaths in all the Jails from all diseases, 127 occurred among agricultural labourers. Among the class of labouring servants 45 deaths took place, or at the rate of 17·85 per cent., and among coolies 38 deaths, or at the rate of 15·07 per cent. of casualties.

127. The aggregate mortality of the three classes calculated according to the total average strength in Jail amounted to 2·90.

Castes.

128. The castes which furnished the largest proportion of deaths are enumerated below :—

	Daily average strength.	Number died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total Casualties.
Hindoos.				
Marathas	5,010	72	1·24	28·56
Collees		38	0·76	15·09
Bheels		19	0·38	7·59
Brahmins		16	0·32	6·34
Total....		145	2·50	57·58
Mussulmans		81	1·62	32 14

129. Among the four classes of Hindoos above specified Brahmins appear to have contributed the smallest proportion to the casualties, whereas the ratio of deaths was most conspicuous among Marathas.

130. Taking into consideration the difference in the mode of life of Brahmins, whose habits are to a great extent sedentary, and that of the Bheels, the greater part of whose existence is passed in active exercise in the open air, the proportion in the rates of mortality between these two classes is but trifling, and the results, as shown above, are scarcely in accordance with preconceived opinions on the subject.

131. Mussulmans contributed the largest share to the mortality; the ratio per cent. of deaths to total casualties was 32·14, and the percentage of deaths to total strength 1·62; whereas in the case of Hindoos the rates were respectively 57·58 and 2·50.

132. The ages at which the largest number of casualties took place during the year are given in the following table:—

Ages.	1863.			1862.			Increase or Decrease in 1863 as compared with 1862.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	
	Total daily average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Total daily average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	As respects the percentages exhibited in cols. 3 and 4.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total Casualties.	
							Increase.	Decrease.	In 1863.	In 1862.
Under 20 years of age	5,010	3	0·06	4,498	26	0·58	..	0·52	1·19	9·56
From 20 to 30 do.		101	2·03		72	1·60	0·43	..	40·08	26·47
Do. 30 to 40 do.		78	1·56		108	2·40	..	0·84	30·97	39·70
Do. 40 to 50 do.		28	0·56		27	0·60	..	0·04	11·11	9·92
Do. 50 to 60 do.		20	0·40		14	0·32	0·09	..	7·93	5·14
Above 60		22	0·44		25	0·55	..	0·11	8 73	9·19
Total....	5,010	252	5·05	4,498	272	6·04	..	..	100·10	99 98

133. From the above details it would appear that from 20 to 40 are the most fatal periods in confinement, and that below 20 years of age and between 40 and 50 the smallest number of casualties occur.

134. Extended observation will enhance the value of these tables which now appear for the first time in Bombay.

Unexpired sentences.

135. The deaths are arranged in this table according to the amount of sentence unexpired at the time death took place :—

	1863.	1862.
Unexpired sentences—		
1 month and under	....	12
1 do. to 6 months	83	83
6 do. to 1 year	41	30
1 year to 5 years	63	106
5 do. to 10 do.	5	6
10 do. to 15 do.	22	31
Life sentence	2	4
Under trial	2	....
No record	34	....
Total....	252	272

136. Scanty or isolated data, such as are given above, can afford but little practical information, but accumulated statistics of this nature will no doubt hereafter supply us with a guide to regulate releases on account of sickness of prisoners convicted of light offences.

Locality of imprisonment.

137. The following table gives the deaths and ratio per cent. to average strength of the prisoners, inhabitants of the district in which they were confined, and those transferred from other districts for imprisonment.

	1863.			1862.			Increase or Decrease in 1863 compared with 1862.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	
	Daily average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength in Jail.	Daily average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to daily average strength in Jail.	As respects the percentages exhibited in columns 3 to 6.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total Casualties.	
							Increase.	Decrease.	In 1863.	In 1862.
Prisoners of the district	5,010	166	3·31	4,498	192	4·27	..	0·96	65·87	70·58
Do. of other do.		86	1·71		80	1·78	0 07	..	34·12	29·41
Total....	5,010	252	5·02	4,498	272	6·05	..	..	99·99	99·99

138. Of the 252 deaths during 1863, 166 occurred in prisoners of the district and 86 in those of other districts, giving a percentage of 3·31 and 1·71 respectively. Out of 272 casualties in the previous year, 192 occurred among the former class and 80 among the latter; the percentage of deaths was respectively 4·27 and 1·78.

Deaths according to season.

139. The monthly casualties from Cholera, Dysentery, and all other diseases are arranged in the following comprehensive table, which contains data which will increase in value and interest as they accumulate from year to year. This is the first occasion on which such information has been supplied from this office, and although not quite so complete, for want of sufficient data, as that furnished in the Bengal returns, also for the first time in 1862, it is more comprehensive than that from the other officers throughout India:—

Months.	Total daily average strength in custody.		Aggregate number treated in Hospital during the year.		Number discharged cured.		Ratio per cent. of aggregate treated to daily average strength in Jail.		Ratio per cent. of discharged to aggregate treated.		Ratio per cent. of deaths to aggregate treated.	
	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.
January	4,543	4,059	490	604	491	398	10·74	14·88	100·20	65·89	2·77	Not available.
February	4,734	4,118	463	673	428	327	9·82	16·34	92·44	48·58	2·39	
March	4,434	4,175	501	693	480	301	11·07	16·35	95·80	43·43	4·19	
April	4,419	4,176	571	882	507	325	12·64	21·12	88·79	36·80	2·63	
May	4,636	4,190	610	1,796	596	442	13·15	42·84	97·70	24·61	3·11	
June	5,096	4,664	703	772	621	445	13·79	16·55	88·33	57·64	2·42	
July	5,223	5,208	764	767	724	578	14·62	14·72	94·76	75·37	2·49	
August	5,261	4,217	856	1,610	821	600	16·27	38·17	95·91	37·88	3·61	
September	5,501	4,053	796	661	758	580	14·47	16·30	94·97	87·74	2·63	
October	5,522	4,878	799	680	802	697	14·46	13·94	100·37	102·50	2·62	
November	5,663	5,266	648	1,749	662	665	11·44	33·21	102·16	37·51	2·31	
December	5,088	4,972	778	771	684	647	15·29	15·50	87·89	83·91	2·84	
Total	60,120	53,976	7,979	11,658	7,574	6,005	13·27	21·59	94·92	51·50	3·16	..
Mean	5,010	4,498	665	971	631	500	13·27	21·59	94·92	51·50	3·16	..

Months.	Cholera.				Dysentery.				Diarrhœa.				Fever.				Phthisis.				Other Diseases.				Natural decay.			
	1863.		1862.		1863.		1862.		1863.		1862.		1863.		1862.		1863.		1862.		1863.		1862.		1863.		1862.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.
January	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	1	0·02	8	0·16	3	0·07	4	0·08	..	..	..	..	3	0·07	6	0·12	7	0·15	..	..	1	0·02
February	..	..	2	0·04	3	0·06	5	0·11	9	0·18	5	0·11	3	0·06	2	0·04	..	..	..	..	8	0·16	8	0·18	..	..	..	..
March	..	..	19	0·42	3	0·06	1	0·02	9	0·18	7	0·15	3	0·06	3	0·07	..	..	..	..	6	0·12	5	0·11	..	..	..	..
April	..	..	4	0·09	1	0·02	..	..	9	0·18	7	0·15	3	0·06	1	0·02	..	..	2	0·04	5	0·09	8	0·18	..	..	..	..
May	..	..	10	0·22	3	0·06	4	0·09	1	0·02	1	0·02	5	0·09	2	0·04	..	..	2	0·04	9	0·18	4	0·09	..	..	1	0·02
June	1	0·02	7	0·15	1	0·02	1	0·02	5	0·09	3	0·07	..	..	2	0·04	..	..	..	..	8	0·16	5	0·11	..	..	2	0·04
July	..	..	5	0·11	2	0·04	6	0·13	4	0·08	1	0·02	..	..	1	0·02	..	..	..	..	14	0·28	10	0·22	..	..	..	..
August	1	0·02	1	0·02	6	0·12	..	..	8	0·16	4	0·09	2	0·04	2	0·04	7	0·14	..	..	14	0·28	9	0·20	..	..	..	..
September	..	..	..	..	4	0·08	2	0·04	8	0·16	3	0·07	3	0·06	5	0·09	..	..	..	..	7	0·14	8	0·18	..	..	3	0·07
October	..	..	..	..	4	0·08	2	0·04	4	0·08	5	0·11	3	0·06	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	0·19	10	0·22	..	..	..	..
November	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	2	0·04	4	0·08	4	0 09	2	0·04	8	0·18	..	..	..	..	8	0·16	12	0·27	..	..	2	0·04
December	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	1	0·02	5	0·09	8	0·18	6	0·12	1	0.02	1	0·02	1	0·02	8	0·16	11	0.24	1	0·02	2	0·04
Total	2	0·04	48	0·09	30	0·05	25	0·05	74	0·12	51	0·09	34	0·06	27	0·05	8	0·01	8	0·02	103	0·17	97	0·18	1	0·02	11	0·02
Mean	..	0·04	..	1·07	..	0·59	..	0·56	..	1·47	..	1·12	..	0·68	..	0·60	..	0·16	..	0·19	..	2·06	.	2·16	..	0·02	..	0·25

Months.	Deaths from Snake Bite. 1863. Deaths.	Snake Bite. 1863. Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Snake Bite. 1862. Deaths.	Snake Bite. 1862. Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Suicide. 1863. Deaths.	Suicide. 1863. Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Suicide. 1862. Deaths.	Suicide. 1862. Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Accident. 1863. Deaths.	Accident. 1863. Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Accident. 1862. Deaths.	Accident. 1862. Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Total. 1863. Deaths.	Total. 1863. Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Total. 1862. Deaths.	Total. 1862. Ratio per cent. of Deaths to total average strength in Jail.
January	..	..	1	0·02	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	19	0·38	17	0·38
February	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	23	0·46	23	0·51
March	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	0·42	35	0·77
April	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	0·36	22	0·49
May	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	..	..	..	..	18	0·36	25	0·55
June	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0·02	..	..	..	..	15	0·30	21	0·47
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	0·40	23	0·51
August	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	0·76	16	0·35
September	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	0·44	21	0·47
October	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	0·42	17	0·38
November	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	0·30	28	0·62
December	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	0·44	24	0·53
Total	..	..	1	0·02	..	..	2	0·04	..	..	2	0·04	252	0·45	272	0·50
Mean	..	..	..	0·02	..	..	..	0·04	..	..	..	0·04	..	5·02	..	6·05

140. During 1863 cholera visited the Jails only in June and August. In 1862 it was much more prevalent; the largest number of deaths took place in March and May.

141. Dysentery was most fatal during the two years in July and August; Diarrhœa in 1863 during February, March, and April, and in the previous year in the month of December.

142. The casualties from Fever took place in largest numbers in 1863 in December and in 1862 in November. May and September were the next most fatal months during these periods.

143. Phthisis was most fatal in the month of August in 1863 and in January in the previous year.

144. With regard to all other diseases, the months of July and August during 1863, and November and December in 1862 were the most fatal periods.

145. Were accurate and complete meteorological data available, these results would be of more value and interest; but at present the only instuments generally in use in the Jails are the Thermometer and Rain Guage; the ozone paper test has, I believe, been also recently introduced, bnt the returns are not supplied to this office.

146. On the whole the month of August appears during 1863 to have been the most fatal period of the year in the Jails, and the month of March during the preceding year; June and November were the most free of risk during the first, and August and October during the second year.

Specific Causes of Deaths.

147. The diseases from which the largest number of deaths occurred are given below:—

Diseases.	1863.		1862.		Increase or Decrease in 1863 as compared with 1862.	
	1	2	3	4	5	
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total average strength in Jail.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of deaths to total average strength in Jail.	As respects the percentage of deaths exhibited in columns 2 and 4.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
Cholera	2	0·04	48	1·07	..	1·03
Dysentery	30	0·59	25	0·55	0·05	..
Diarrhœa	74	1·47	51	1·12	0·35	..
Fever	34	0·68	27	0.60	0·08	..
Phthisis	8	0·16	8	0·18	..	0·02
Total	148	2·94	159	3·52	..	0·58
All other diseases	103	2·06	97	2·16	..	0·10
Other Causes—accidental, suicidal, old age, and decay	1	0·02	16	0·36	..	0·34
Grand Total	252	5·02	272	6·05	..	1·03

148. The deaths from Cholera only amounted to 2 against 48 during 1862. There has, however, been an increase from Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Fever, which is chiefly attributable to the prevalence of these diseases in Canara.

149. The proportion of deaths from Cholera and from ordinary diseases for the last ten years is given as here represented :—

	Ratio of Deaths by Cholera.	Ratio of Deaths by ordinary diseases.	Total.
1854	0·38	3·32	4·20
1855	0·30	2·69	2·99
1856	0·31	4·87	5·18
1857	0·49	3·87	4·36
1858	0·05	3·54	3·59
1859	0·77	3·43	4·20
1860	1·63	2·66	4·29
1861	1·43	4·05	5·48
1862	1·07	4·98	6·05
Average of the above 9 years	0·77	3·71	4·48
1863	0·04	4·98	5·02
Decrease	0·73	....	0·73
Increase	....	1·27	1·27

150. The ratio of deaths from Cholera was smaller than during any one year of the preceding 9 years; there was, however, an increase in the mortality from all other diseases of 127 as compared with the average of the preceding 9 years; the rates were below those of 1856, 1861, and 1862, but higher than those of the other six years.

Jails in which the mortality was below 6 per cent. and also below their respective quinquennial averages.

151. This information should have been supplied for the last 10 years to assimilate it to the data furnished in the Bengal Report, but the details are complete for the last 5 years only.

152. In the 6 Jails named below the mortality was below 6 per cent. and also below the percentages of the preceding five years.

Jails.	Mortality in 1863.			Average mortality during the 5 years preceding 1863.			Difference in 1863.				
	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	In mortality by ordinary diseases		In mortality by cholera.		Actual decrease.
							Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Sattara	0·55	..	0·55	3·05	0·54	3·59	..	2·50	..	0·54	3·04
Sholapoor	1·02	..	1·02	3·63	0·32	3·95	..	2·61	..	0·32	2·93
Aden	1·65	..	1·65	2·34	0·13	2·47	..	0·69	..	0·13	0·82
Rutnagherry	1·81	..	1·81	4·00	..	4·00	..	2·19	..	..	2·19
Dhoolia	2·79	..	2·79	4·07	0·33	4·40	..	1·28	..	0·33	1·61
Dharwar	2·61	0·52	3·13	3·72	2·81	6·53	..	1·11	..	2·81	3·92

153. Both from ordinary diseases and cholera there has been a large decrease of mortality in these 6 Jails during the last year.

Deaths below 6 per cent. but above quinquennial averages.

154. In the 4 Jails enumerated below, the deaths, although below 6 per cent., were still above the quinquennial averages.

Jails.	Mortality in 1863.			Average mortality during the 5 years preceding 1863.			Difference in 1863.				
	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	In mortality by ordinary diseases.		In mortality by cholera.		Actual increase.
							Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Kurrachee	3·32	..	3·32	2·82	0·25	3·07	0·50	..	..	0·25	0·25
Shikarpoor	4·03	..	4·03	3·14	..	3·14	0·89	..	..	..	0·89
Hydrabad	4·73	..	4·73	3·23	0·04	3·27	1·50	..	..	0·04	1·46
Ahmednuggur	5·50	..	5·50	4·45	0·80	5·25	1·05	..	..	0·80	0·25

155. From this and the preceding table it will be seen that there were altogether 10 Jails the mortality in which was under 6 per cent.

Deaths above 6 per cent. but not in excess of quinquennial averages.

156. In the 3 Jails named in this table the death rate exceeded 6 per cent. but was not in excess of the quinquennial averages.

Jails.	Mortality in 1863.			Average mortality during the 5 years preceding 1863.			Difference in 1863.					
	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	In mortality by ordinary diseases.		In mortality by cholera.		Actual Increase.	Actual Decrease.
							Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.		
Tanna	6·19	..	6·19	3·24	2·23	5·47	2·95	..	..	2·23	0·72	..
Poona	7·12	..	7·12	2·44	0·12	2·56	4·68	..	..	0·12	4·56	..
Surat	11·76	..	11·76	9·43	3·74	13·17	2·33	..	..	3·74	..	1·41

157. In the above, as well as in the two preceding tables, the decrease is attributable to the almost total absence of cholera.

Deaths above 6 per cent. and above the quinquennial averages.

158. In these 3 Jails the rates of mortality were in excess of 6 per cent. and also of the quinquennial averages.

Jails.	Mortality in 1863.			Average mortality during the 5 years preceding 1863.			Differences in 1863.				
	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By cholera.	Total.	In mortality by ordinary diseases.		In mortality by cholera.		Actual Increase.
							Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Ahmedabad	7·25	..	7·25	4·41	0·97	5·38	2·84	..	..	0·97	1·87
Honore	11·68	..	11·68	4·67	0·72	5·39	7·01	..	..	0·72	6·29
Kaira	12·27	..	12·27	5·16	0·94	6·10	7·11	..	..	0·94	6·17

159. In the above 3 Jails there was a decrease consequent on the absence of cholera, but an increase from ordinary diseases.

160. On a review of these tables, it will be apparent that there has been an actual decrease on account of cholera in 16 and of ordinary diseases in 6 Jails, as shown in the two following tables.

Decrease of mortality from ordinary diseases as compared with quinquennial averages.

161. In the 6 following Jails there was a decrease of mortality from ordinary diseases.

	Mortality by ordinary diseases in 1863.	Average mortality by ordinary diseases during the 5 years preceding 1863.	Decrease in 1863.
Sattara	0·55	3·05	2·50
Sholapoor	0·02	3·63	2·61
Aden	1·65	2·34	0·69
Rutnagherry	1·81	4·00	2·19
Dharwar	2·61	3·72	1·11
Dhoolia	2·79	4·07	1·28

162. The largest percentage of decrease occurred at Sattara, Rutnagherry, and Sholapoor.

Increase of Mortality from ordinary diseases above quinquennial averages.

163. In the 10 Jails enumerated below there was an increase of deaths from ordinary diseases :—

	Mortality by ordinary diseases in 1863.	Average mortality by ordinary diseases during 5 years preceding 1863.	Increase in 1863.
Kurrachee	3·32	2·82	0·50
Shikarpoor	4·03	3·14	0·89
Hydrabad	4·73	3·23	1·50
Ahmednuggur.....	5·50	4·45	1·05
Tanna	6·19	3·24	2 95
Poona	7·12	2·44	4·68
Ahmedabad.....	7·25	4·41	2·84
Honore	11·68	4·67	7·01
Surat	11·76	9·43	2·33
Kaira	12·27	5·16	7·11

164. The largest percentage of increase took place at Honore, Kaira, and Poona; this is explained by the fact that to Honore and Poona were transferred many of the sick from the Karwar Gangs—a large number of these cases proved fatal after admission—into these Jails and to Kaira also were removed some of the sick from the Surat Jail, in consequence of the heavy mortality among the Broach prisoners confined in the latter; among these, too, the mortality after admission into Kaira was considerable.

Decreases of Mortality from cholera as compared with quinquennial averages.

165. In the 16 Jails named in the following table there was a decrease of mortality under this head :—

	Mortality by Cholera in 1863.	Average mortality by cholera during the 5 years preceding 1863.	Decrease in 1863.
Poona	....	0·12	0·12
Ahmednuggur	....	0·80	0·80
Dhoolia	....	0·33	0·33
Sholapoor	....	0·32	0·32
Dharwar	0·52	2·81	2·29
Sattara	....	0·54	0·54
Rutnagherry	....	....	....
Tanna	....	2·23	2·23
Surat	....	3·74	3·74
Kaira	....	0·94	0·94
Ahmedabad	....	0·97	0·97
Kurrachee	....	0·25	0·25
Shikarpoor	....	....	....
Hyderabad	....	0·04	0·04
Honore	....	0·72	0·72
Aden	....	0·13	0·13

166. The period under report is remarkable for a total absence of cholera from the Jails, with but one trifling exception, which occurred at Dharwar.

167. As during the last year, so with the five preceding years, the Rutnagherry and Shikarpoor Jails have been totally exempt from cholera, whereas the disease has been fatal in every other Jail in the Presidency during the same period, with one exception during the year 1863.

Jails free from Cholera.

Poona.	Kaira.
Ahmednuggur.	Ahmedabad.
Dhoolia.	Kurrachee.
Sholapoor.	Shikarpoor.
Sattara.	Hyderabad.
Rutnagherry.	Honore.
Tanna.	Aden.
Surat.	

168. There were 15 Jails free from cholera, as per margin. In 1 Jail, Dharwar, in which the disease occurred, the casualties were only 0·52 in proportion to the average strength. These results are highly favourable.

Jails in the order of their unhealthiness.

169. In this table are shown the different rates of mortality to average strength of all the Jails, the healthiest being placed at the head of the

list. The rates for 1863 and also for the previous quinquennial period are herein exhibited.

Jails.	Mortality in 1863.							Average mortality during the 5 years preceding 1863.			Difference between 1863 and the previous quinquennial averages.					
	Daily average strength.	Deaths from			Ratio of deaths.			Ratio of deaths.			In ratio of mortality by ordinary diseases.		In ratio of mortality by cholera		Actual Increase or Decrease.	
		Ordinary diseases.	Cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By ordinary diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
Sattara	180	1	..	1	0·55	..	0·55	3·05	0·54	3·59	..	2·50	..	0·54	..	3·0
Shdlapoor	196	2	..	2	1·02	..	1·02	3·63	0·32	3·95	..	2·61	..	0·32	..	2·9
Aden	120	2	..	2	1·65	..	1·65	2·34	0·13	2·47	..	0·69	..	0·13	..	0·82
Rutnagherry. .	113	2	..	2	1·81	..	1·81	4·00	..	4·00	..	2·19	..	..	..	2·19
Dhoolia	323	9	..	9	2·79	..	2·79	4·07	0·33	4·40	..	1·28	..	0·33	..	1·61
Dharwar	382	10	2	12	2·61	0·52	3·13	3·72	2·81	6·53	..	1·11	..	2·29	..	1·40
Kurrachee....	904	3	..	3	3·32	..	3·32	2·82	0·25	3·07	0·50	..	..	0·25	0·25	..
Shikarpoor ..	447	18	..	18	4·03	..	4·03	3·14	..	3·14	0·89	..	..	..	0·89	..
Hyderabad ..	384	17	..	17	4·73	..	4·73	3·23	0·04	3·27	1·50	..	..	0·04	1·46	..
Ahmednuggur .	218	12	..	12	5·50	..	5·50	4·45	0·80	2·56	1·05	..	..	0·80	0·25	..
Tanna	339	21	..	21	6·19	..	6·19	3·24	2·23	5·77	2·95	..	..	2·23	0·72	..
Poona	304	22	..	22	7·12	..	7·12	2·44	0·12	2 56	4·68	..	..	0·12	4·56	..
Ahmedabad ..	579	42	..	42	7·25	..	7·25	4·41	0·97	5·38	2·84	..	..	0·97	1·86	..
Honore.....	137	16	..	16	11·68	..	11·68	4·67	0·72	5·39	7·01	..	..	0·72	7·71	..
Surat	221	26	..	26	11·76	..	11·76	9·43	3·74	13·17	2·33	..	..	3 74	..	1·41
Kaira.....	163	20	..	20	12·77	..	12·27	5·16	0·94	6·10	7·11	..	..	0·94	6·77	..

170. Taking the Jails the mortality in which was in excess of 6 per cent., the 6 last Jails in the table would appear to have been the most unhealthy; but this state of things was owing, in the case of 4 of these Jails,* as already noticed, to exceptional circumstances; in Ahmedabad the increase was doubtless due to over-crowding in ill-ventilated cells; this condition has to a great extent been remedied by the construction of a sleeping shed; at Tanna the percentage was but slightly above 6 per cent.; the locality and mal-

* Poona.
Honore.
Surat.
Kaira.

construction of the cells are of themselves sufficient to account for the high mortality.

171. A return showing the number, disposal, and cost of prisoners in the Lock-ups is appended, which, though incomplete, yet supplies information which is now for the first time collected and submitted to Government from this department.

172. A good deal of difficulty and some opposition have been experienced in collecting these data, which are now supplied monthly, except from Ahmedabad, in consequence of a representation* from the Police Commissioner N. D., which, I presume, is under the consideration of Government.

* *Vide* letter No. 790 of 9th July 1863.

173. The return for the current year will, I trust, be much more complete and satisfactory, and will also, if possible, include the Sind Lock-ups.

174. From the present return it would appear that out of a total of 13,982 prisoners 5,953 were transferred to the District Jails either after conviction or under committal to higher Courts, 3,064 were acquitted after trial, 4,375 were released after preliminary examination, 8 died, 1 escaped, and 581 remained in the Lock-ups on the last day of the year.

175. The total expenditure on account of the 13,982 prisoners above mentioned amounted to Rupees 56,959-4-1, being about Rupees 120-10-4 per prisoner per annum.

176. There is little or no cost on account of Establishment and clothing, but the cost of Guards is a large item, equal to and in some cases in excess of that of the smaller Jails.

177. In my next report a more satisfactory analysis of the return will be given; from its incompleteness this is now not practicable.

Escapes.

178. In the following table is contrasted the information under this head for the past and previous years:—

Years.	Average daily strength.	Escape.	Ratio of escape to strength.	Recapture.	Ratio of recapture to escape.	Amount of reward paid for recapture.	Average amount of each recapture.	Remarks.
						Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1862	4,715	23	0·48	17	73·48	125 0 0	7 5 7	
1863	5,010	18	0·36	8	44·44	....	....	

179. There has been considerable decrease in the number of escapes during the last year, notwithstanding reductions in Guards. It is to be regretted, however, that 10 out of the 18 escaped prisoners should not have been recaptured.

180. The ratio of recaptures to escapes has much diminished during the last year; during 1862 nearly three-fourths were recaptured, during 1863 scarcely one-half, an indication either that the Police were inefficient, or that sufficiently definite information for identification was not supplied to the Police authorities. The latter defect, if such existed, has been guarded against, at the suggestion of the Police Commissioner S. D., by a more detailed descriptive roll of escaped convicts.

181. Out of the escapes for the last 3 years there are still 14 at large. From the Bengal returns for 1862 it would appear that there are not less than 1,568 escaped prisoners still uncaptured in the Lower Provinces.

182. The 18 escapes above noted were effected from within Jail walls. There were 22 from the Karwar Gang, 5 of these prisoners are still at large, and two were killed in effecting their recapture.

Education.

183. The details under this head are given below.

184. Of 16,118 prisoners admitted into Jail during the year 1863, the numbers fairly educated for their position in life were—

Males	230
Females	..
Total....	230

Those who could only read and write amounted to—

Males	854
Females	..
Total....	854

Add the remainder who were entirely ignorant, viz:—

Males	13,795
Females	823
Total....	14,618
No record	416
Grand total....	16,118

185. These figures, though sufficiently deplorable, show a somewhat favourable contrast with those for the previous year. The percentages of the three classes—"the fairly educated," "the non-educated," and the "entirely ignorant," are given in the margin.

Class 1..... 1·43
Do. 2..... 5·29
Do. 3.... 90·62

186. The Bengal Jail Committee recommend convict agency in their report. This plan will be attempted in the case chiefly of juvenile delinquents, as it appears to me that this is perhaps the only class of prisoners in which the means employed are productive of more than passing good. As a means of dicipline generally, education would, I consider, produce a beneficial effect, and might, as an agent of moral reformation, succeed in a few rare instances, and, as such, deserves a fair and careful trial.

187. The fact, however, that out of 16,118 prisoners admitted during the year 14,618 were totally ignorant, points to the want of more extended education beyond the prison walls, and under circumstances very different from those in which compulsory education would be conducted in the Jails.

188. These are now general, and have had more attention devoted to them during the past than in previous years. They are a source both

Jail Gardens.

of health and economy, and should in every possible instance be largely augmented.

General results.

189. The general results of the year have on the whole been satisfactory; improvements have taken place in the discipline, conservancy, and general management of the Jails; a more durable and economical system of clothing has been introduced; the new Diet Table works satisfactorily, as attested by all the Civil Surgeons of experience, although the death rate has somewhat increased; the fact is owing, not to any evil influences within the Jails, but to special circumstances, such as the transfer of a large number of sick prisoners to Honore, Tanna, and Poona from the Karwar Gangs, many of whom died soon after arrival, thereby augmenting the normal mortality of these Jails, and decreasing considerably that of the gang to which they belonged.

190. The cost of maintenance has a good deal augmented, not in consequence of want of proper attention to economy, but on the contrary, to special causes altogether beyond control, and dependent on the unexampled prosperity of the country.

191. In spite of many adverse circumstances, the gross reciepts of the year have been nearly double those of the previous year, and the net profits have even reached a higher proportion. Considerable reductions have taken place in guards and other items of expenditure; alterations have been made to Jail buildings, especially at Kaira and Ahmedabad, which have contributed to these reductions, and additions have also been made, where practicable, to provide for the increasing population of the Jails.

192. In carrying out improvements and reforms, and in my endeavour to promote a system of strict economy consistent with health and security, I have the pleasure to bear testimony to the assistance and co-operation I have received from the Session Judges in charge and the Civil Surgeons.

193. During the year my jurisdiction has been much extended by the Jails in Sind and Aden, the Political Jails and Lock-ups having been brought under the control of this office. A more complete

and responsible system of superintendence has thus been inaugurated, which promises to be permanently beneficial.

194. The returns herewith forwarded, in assimilation to those of Bengal, are the most complete that have hitherto emanated from this office, and although susceptible of improvement and replete with shortcomings, will still, I trust, be accepted by Government as an advance in the right direction, an earnest that reforms in all branches of prison economy are engaging attention, and as an approximation to that uniform system of prison statistics which it is so desirable should be adopted throughout the Jails in India.

195. I very respectfully, in conclusion, beg to express my regret at the unusual delay which has occurred in submitting this report; a delay which has been entirely due to the fact that complete information on all the varied details necessary to compile the statistical statements were not received in this office before the 25th of August, and to the labour and careful correction which have been since necessary to ensure the accuracy of the data.

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prisons' Office,
1*st October* 1864.



APPENDIX N° I.

SPECIAL REPORTS OF THE JAILS

IN THE

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, SIND, AND ADEN,

FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1863.

POONA.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was frequently inspected during the year; the system of conservancy has been much improved.

Buildings.

2. A cell for a European prisoner forms the only addition to the Jail; a few alterations to improve ventilation and afford Hospital accommodation have been made.

Prisoners.

3. The disposal and other details of the prisoners confined during the year are given below.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1863	96,302	14,512	110,814
Daily average	264	40	304
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1862	384	25	409
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1863	1,135	91	1,226
Transferred to other districts	424	....	424
Released	780	72	852
Escaped	....	....	....
Died	22	....	22
Executed	2	....	2
Remaning in Jail on the 31st December 1863	291	44	335

Conduct of Jail officials and prisoners.

4. The conduct of Jail subordinates has been satisfactory. Punishments have been awarded to 30 prisoners for breach of prison discipline, 21 of these instances were for having in their possession, or attempting to convey into the Jail, tobacco and other prohibited articles, 7 for theft, and 2 for attempting to escape and for attempt at suicide.

Labor and Manufactures. 5.

	1863.	1862.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged on manufactures	11	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	987 13 8	423 2 7
Average earning of each prisoner engaged on manufactures	89 12 10	60 7 2

6. These results are satisfactory, and exhibit an increase of Rupees 29-5-8 per prisoner during the last year.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance for the last 2 years is here shown.

	1863.	1862.
Average number of prisoners	304	238
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day	0 1 3	0 1 1
Rations per annum	28 13 3	25 6 1
Clothing, including bending and blankets	2 2 3	1 5 10
Fixed Establishment, including Guards	36 0 11	43 1 1
Extra ditto ditto	4 11 10	2 5 7
Hospital charges (including European and Bazar Medicines)	5 11 2	1 14 4
Contingencies, including stationery	1 5 2	1 3 5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	2 13 11	0 13 3
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	81 11 6	76 1 8

8. The increase is solely attributable to the very high prices of all necessaries; in Guards and Establishment there has been considerable decrease.

Classification.

9. No systematic classification exists, beyond separation of convicted from untried, males from females, and juveniles from adults, and the locking up of each male convict in a separate cell at night.

Solitary confinement.

10. Eight prisoners were, in accordance with their warrant, confined in solitary cells.

Education.

11. Not attempted.

Garden.

12. Working very fairly; each prisoner earned 4 annas and 3 pies per diem; almost all the green vegetables required are supplied from the garden.

Sick and mortality.

13. The details under this head are given below, and include the crimes, sentences, occupation, caste, sex, and age of the 22 prisoners who died in the Jail.

Crime.				Sentence.				Period of Imprisonment.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength of Term and Life Prisoners.
Theft	12	3·8		*Term Prisoners.*				*Term Prisoners.*			
Gang robbery .	4	1·3									
Murder	6	2·0		1 year	3	1·0		3 months and under.	1	0·3	
				2 do	4	1·3		1 year and above 6 months.....	4	1·3	
	22	7·1		2 do. and above	13	4·2		2 years and above 1 year	4	1·3	
					20	6·5		Above 2 years	8	2·7	
				Life prisoners. .	2	0·6			17	5·6	
					22	7·1					
								Life Prisoners.			
								Under 5 years	1	0·3	
								5 to 10 years	2	0·6	
								Above 30 years ..	2	0·6	
									5	1·5	
									22	7·1	

Occupation.				Caste or Religion.				Disease.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Prior to Imprisonment.				*Hindoos.*				*Specific Diseases.*			
Agriculturists..	2	0·6		Brahmins	5	1·5		Fevers	2	0·6	
Servants.....	19	6·1		Rajpoots	2	0·6		Diarrhœa.....	15	4·9	
Beggars.....	1	0·3			7	2·1			17	5·5	
	22	7·1						*Other Diseases.*			
During Imprisonment.				Chinese	1	0·3		Asthma	1	0·3	
				Other denominations	14	4·7		Hepatitis	1	0·3	
In-door Labourers	17	5·5			15	5·0		Paralysis	1	0·3	
Out-door Labourers	5	1·6			22	7·1		Atrophia	1	0·3	
	22	7·1						Ophthalmia	1	0·3	
									5	1·5	
									22	7·1	

Sex.				Locality of Imprisonment.				Age.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Males	22	7·1		Prisoners of district	4	1·3		From 20 and under 25 years	6	2·0	
				Prisoners of other districts.	18	5·8		From 25 to 30 years	3	1·0	
					22	7·1		Do. 30 to 40 do.	8	2·6	
								Do. 40 to 50 do.	2	0·6	
								Above 60 years ..	3	0·9	
									22	7·1	

Hospital Statistics.

| Ratio per cent. of | | |

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths.			
					To daily average strength in Jail.		To treated.	
	1862.	1863.	1862	1863.	1862	1863	1862	1863
Zymotic diseases	No data.	204	No data.	18	..	6·5		8·8
Constitutional ditto		1		..	..	..		..
Local ditto		53		3	..	1·0		5·6
Violent ditto		7		2	..	0·6		28·5
Epidemic cholera		2		..	..	..		..
Developmental		6		1	..	0·3		16·6
Total....		273		24	..	8·4		59·5

14. The Civil Surgeon reports that "the chief cause of disease and death in the Jail has been exposure to malarious influences at Karwar. Of the total of 22 deaths among the inmates of the Jail, 12 or more than half were caused by colliquative Diarrhœa in men returned in a cachectic and broken down state from working gangs sent to North Canara.

15. "The same cause places Diarrhœa numerically at the head of the list of all diseases admitted for treatment, and under this head and fevers, which nearly equal it, 143 are reckoned, out of a total of 273 for all diseases admitted throughout the year.

16. "The average rates of sickness and mortality, therefore, are far higher than would probably have been the case had the prisoners remained in or near Poona, and are attributable to climatic influences in a remote district, at the time unhealthy, to which a large proportion of the prisoners were transferred, and afterwards they or others returned in a broken down and some of them incurable state to the Poona Jail. With this exception there seems nothing calling for further particular notice in the sanitary history of the Jail for the past year, if it be not the immunity which the inmates enjoyed from a late severe outbreak of cholera which from the 10th of December to the close of the year prevailed in the city of Poona and villages raound, causing much consternation and a grievous loss of life

among the inhabitants, while within the precincts of the Jail not a single case occurred during the above period, the precautions taken being such as would tend to preserve general health, and by preventing the working gangs from passing through the town or any place where the disease was rife, avoiding as far as possible unnecessary exposure to the influences under which the complaint was generated or in existence."

Ahmednuggur.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was inspected on the 29th of September—clean and in good order.

Buildings. 2. No new buildings, several alterations.

Prisoners. 3. The following abstract gives all the required details :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes sick and well, in custody during the year 1863	70,736	9,182	79,918
Daily average	193	25	218
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1862	193	24	217
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1863	572	51	623
Transferred to other districts	67	....	67
Released	451	52	503
Escaped	....	....	....
Died	10	2	12
Executed	1	....	1
Remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1863.	236	21	257

Conduct of Jail officials. 4. Not satisfactory, and described as having been "obstructive."

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. 89 prisoners were flogged for alleged refusal to perform their allotted tasks, under circumstances which called for remonstrance.

Labour and manufactures.

6. The results are given below :—

	1863.	1862.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged on manufactures	55	64
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	2,176 14 1	2,447 13 2
Average earning of each prisoner engaged on manufactures	39 9 3	38 3 11

7. The increase in the earning of each prisoner has been small, but it is satisfactory that, under present difficulties, any increase at all was obtained.

Cost.

8. The following statement gives the details as to the cost of maintenance :—

	1863.	1862.
Average number of prisoners	218	177
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day	0 1 2	0 1 2
Rations per annum	28 8 1	25 12 4
Clothing, including bedding and blankets	3 4 5	2 12 8
Fixed Establishment, including guards	25 2 9	26 1 10
Extra ditto ditto	....	5 1 1
Hospital charges (including European and Bazar medicines)	2 15 6	8 10 5
Contingent charges, including Stationery	3 3 5	4 5 4
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1 12 8	0 14 0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	64 10 1	73 8 10

9. The decrease is satisfactory, and has been effected by careful economy, in spite of the high prices of provisions and articles of clothing.

Classification.

10. No systematic classification as to crime, &c. yet in force.

Solitary confinement.

11. Resorted to as a punishment for breach of discipline and in carrying out sentences in accordance with prisoners' warrants.

Education.

12. Has been attempted as a means of discipline.

Garden.

13. The Jail is supplied with fresh vegetables from this source.

Sickness and Mortality.

14. The following tables give ample details on this subject :—

Crime.				Sentence.				Period of Imprisonment.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to average Total strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to average Total strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to average Total strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Average strength of term and life Prisoners.
Murder	2	0·9		*Term Prisoners.*				*Term Prisoners.*			
Robbery	4	1·8		1 year	3	1·4		6 months ..	1	0·5	
Forgery.....	1	0·5		2 do.	1	0·5		1 year	2	0·9	
Gang Robbery .	2	0·9		Above 2 years	6	2·7		2 do.	1	0·5	
Conspiracy ..	1	0·5			10	4·6		Above 2 years..	6	2·7	
Unknown	2	0·9		*Life Prisoners.*	2	0·9			10	4·6	
	12	5·5			12	5·5					
								Life Prisoners.			
								Above 30 years.	2	0·9	
									12	5·5	

Occupation.				Caste or Religion.			Disease.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to		Particulars.	Ratio of Deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Prior to Imprisonment.							*Specific Diseases.*			
Beggars	1	0·5		Hindoos.....	7	3·2	Dysentery	3	1·4	
Labourers	8	3·6		Mussulmans ..	1	0·5	Fever	3	1·4	
Tradesmen.....	2	0·9						6	2·8	
Patel	1	0·5		Other denominations	4	1 8	*Other Diseases.*			
	12	5·5					Atrophia	2	0·9	
					12	5·5	Amputatis	2	0·9	
During Imprisonment.							Phlegmon	1	0·5	
In-door labour ..	10	4·6					Scorbutus.....	1	0·5	
Out-door do	2	0·9						6	2·8	
	12	5·5						12	5·5	

Sex.				Locality of Imprisonment.			Age.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength. Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Males	10	4·6		Prisoners of district	12	5·5	From 20 to 25 years	2	0·9	
Females.....	2	0·9					,, 25 to 30 do.	1	0·5	
	12	5·5					,, 30 to 40 do.	2	0·9	
							,, 40 to 50 do.	1	0·5	
							,, 50 to 60 do.	1	0·5	
							Above 60 do.	5	2·2	
								12	5·5	

Hospital Statistics.

Ratio per cent. of

Treated to average strength in Jail.		Deaths																	
		To aggregate treated.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of admissions into Hospital.		From Cholera.		From Dysentery.		From Diarrhœa.		From Fever.		From Phthisis.	
								To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	282·1	..	1·9	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..	1·4	..	..	..	..	..	1·4	..	..
..	96·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Ratio per cent. of

From other diseases.		Deaths																	
		From all diseases excepting Cholera.		From other Causes.				Among manufacturing Prisoners.		Among non-manufacturing prisoners.		Among hut-jut prisoners.							
				Accidental.		Suicidal.													
To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.							
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863						
2·7	..	5·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						

To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.							
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..						

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength in Jail.		To treated.	
	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
Zymotic Diseases	No data.	300	No data.	8	..	3·6	..	2·6
Constitutional Diseases ..		..		..	..	..	..	..
Developmental do. ..		14		2	..	0·9	..	14·3
Local do. ..		252		1	..	0·5	..	0·4
Violent do. ..		49		1	..	0·5	..	2·0
Total.		615		12		5·5		19·3

15. The Civil Surgeons who have been in charge remark on the larger number of admissions, 631 out of a strength of 218, and on the fact that nearly all the deaths have taken place from atrophy and cachexia. No reason is assigned for this state of things, but it is no doubt very much due to the crowded state of the buildings within the walls, and to absence of ventilation.

Dhoolia.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was not inspected; a lengthened inspection and searching examination had been made the previous year.

Buildings. 2. No new buildings have been constructed; the old buildings are in good repair.

Prisoners. 3. The details on this head are here subjoined:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the Daily number of Prisoners of all classes sick and well in custody during the year 1863	104,756	13,365	118,121
Daily average	287	36	323
Number of Prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1862	62	35	97
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1863	1,150	95	1,245
Transferred to other districts	4	..	4
Released	727	90	817
Escaped	..	..	..
Died	10	..	10
Executed	1	..	1
Remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1863	470	40	510

Conduct of Jail Officials.

4. With one exception, very favourable—"The Nazir has been indefatigable in his superintendence."

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. Has been orderly. Flogging for breach of discipline has been gradually abandoned "with no bad results. Discipline is maintained, and the profits of the Jail have largely increased."

Labour and Manufactures.

6. The results are given below :—

	1863.	1862.
Average number of Prisoners daily engaged on Manufactures	89	....
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	4,236 15 3	....
Average earning of each Prisoner engaged on manufactures	47 9 8	....

Cost.

7. The details are given in the annexed statement :—

	1863			1862		
Average number of prisoners	323			228		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	2	0	11	0
Rations per annum	27	9	5	21	5	3
Clothing, including bedding and blankets	3	13	5	3	11	10
Fixed establishment including Guards	16	0	10	19	2	0
Extra do. do.	....			0	10	10
Hospital charges, including European and Bazar Medicines	2	6	11	3	15	0
Contingencies including stationery	2	11	4	4	15	11
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	8	2	0	10	6
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	53	3	9	54	11	9

8. There has been a slight decrease in the total cost of the prisoners, although under the head of rations there has been, as anticipated, a considerable increase—the results are satisfactory on the whole.

Classification.

9. "No material alteration in the classification of the prisoners has been ordered during the year, but boys have been given separate sleeping places, instead of being herded at night with the other convicts."*

Solitary confinement.

10. Seldom resorted to, "but certain notorious convicts have been, as a matter of precaution, confined solitarily at night."*

Education.

11. Not attempted.

Garden.

12. Supplies about 260 lbs. in weight of fresh vegetables daily for the use of the prisoners. Besides the garden, there are 150 acres of land under cultivation by prison labour, chiefly in cotton and oil seeds; part of this land is left in grass for the use of the Jail cattle. The experiment last year was a failure, owing to the dryness of the season, but favourable results are anticipated.

Sickness and Mortality.

13. The following tables furnish all details on Hospital statistics:—

* Session Judge's Report for 1863.

Crime.				Sentence.				Period of Imprisonment.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Total average strength of term and life prisoners.
Robbery	3	0·9		*Term Prisoners.*				*Term Prisoners.*			
Receiving stolen property	3	0·9		1 year	3	0·9		3 months	1	0·3	
House breaking.	1	0·3		2 do	2	0·6		6 do	4	1·2	
Misappropriation of property ..	1	0·3		Above 2 years..	4	1·2		1 year.....	2	0·6	
Secret disposal of dead body ..	1	0·3						2 do	2	0 6	
	9	2·7			9	2·7			9	2·7	

Occupation.				Caste or Religion.				Disease.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Prior to Imprisonment.				Hindoos.....	7	2·1		*Specific diseases.*			
Tradesmen....	2	0·6		Mussulmans...	2	0·6		Diarrhea	1	0·3	
Labourers	2	0·6									
Service	3	0·9			9	2·7		*Other diseases.*			
Cultivators....	2	0 6						Pneumonia	2	0·6	
								Phlegmon	2	0·6	
								Erysipilis.....	1	0·3	
During Imprisonment.	9	2·7						Paralysis	1	0·3	
								Senectus	1	0·3	
In-door....	9	2·7						Paronychia	1	0·3	
									9	2·7	

Sex.				Locality of Imprisonment.				Age.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Males.....	9	2·7		Prisoners of district	8	2·4		From 25 to 30 years	3	0·9	
				Prisoners of other district.	1	0·3		„ 30 to 40 do.	1	0·3	
								„ 40 to 50 do.	1	0·3	
								„ 50 to 60 do.	2	0·6	
								„ 60 years and above	2	0·6	
					9	2·7			9	2·7	

Hospital Statistics.

Treated to average strength in Jail.		Discharged to treated.		Deaths																	
				To aggregate treated.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of admissions into Hospital.		From Cholera.		From Dysentery.		From Diarrhœa.		From Fever.		From Phthisis.	
				Ratio per cent of															
										To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.	
										To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.	
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	13·5	..	94·0	..	2·0	..	2·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·3	..	..	..	..
										..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
										..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Ratio per cent. of Deaths																									
From other diseases.				From all diseases excepting Cholera.				From other Causes.						Among manufacturing prisoners.				Among non-manufacturing prisoners.				Among hajut prisoners.			
To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		Total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		Accidental.				Suicidal.													
								To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.	
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
	2·4	..	..		2·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength in Jail.		To treated.	
	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
Zymotic Diseases.....	No data.	206	No data.	2		0·6		0·9
Constitutional do.		1		..		..		..
Local do.		199		6		1·8		3·0
Developmental do.		10		1		0·3		0·4
Violent do.		20		..		..		..
Total....		436		9		2·7		4·3

14. The Civil Surgeon in his report states that " the conservancy system is excellent, with which the most fastidious could find no cause of complaint; the drainage of the Jail and immediate neighbourhood is good, and it will be apparent from the sick returns how few have been the cases of disease originating in malaria, though the inhabitants of Dhoolia generally have suffered very severely from fevers."

15. " The general health has been excellent and no epidemic has visited the Jail, and there has been only one mild case of scurvy, and that on admission; the average strength has been 322·6, average daily sick 18·4, deaths 9; by far the greater number of admissions into Hospital have been for diseases and injuries of the integumentary system, which in many instances prove very troublesome, and need great care lest maiming results; the nature of the soil is in a great measure the cause, but I think these cases would be fewer if fetter-leathers were abolished and smooth round irons only applied, such as may be made from rejected telegraph wires, for I believe that the leathers hold particles of sand and kunker, and produce sores."

16. The sick return for the year 1863 contrasts favourably with that of preceding years, though the Jail has been more crowded than ever before, as it contained for half the year 520 inmates at least; the deaths have also been few (9), and that mostly amongst aged and weakly men, and the most serious cases of disease were admitted into this Hospital from detached gangs, and the cases referred to (chiefly Pneumonia, secondary to Fever), would not have become so serious, had their nature and proper treatment been clear to the Hospital Assistant in charge; and before concluding this report, I must express my opinion, that I consider it a pity that economy should rule that only Second Hospital Assistants be appointed to Jails without reference to their ability, for I consider that it is the most responsible appointment they can hold, especially when detached at a distance from head quarters, with a charge perhaps of 300 *convicts.* I have seen cause to regret their ignorance and incapability for such a responsibility.

SHOLAPOOR.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was inspected in the month of September.

Buildings.

2. No new buildings have been constructed, the old ones are insufficient for the strength, and the Hospital is ill ventilated and low, the accommodation for females is very defective.

Prisoners.

3. Details as to strength, disposal, &c., are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of Prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1863 ..	2,091	263	2,354
Daily average	174	22	196
Number of Prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1862	237	12	249
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1863 ..	621	58	679
Transferred to other districts.....	84	..	84
Released	580	50	630
Escaped	....	..	..
Died	2	..	2
Executed.....	3	..	3
Remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1863.....	189	20	209

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. No report.

Conduct of Prisoners.

5. No report.

Labour and Manufactures.

6. The results are given in the subjoined statement : —

	1863.	1862.
Average number of Prisoners daily engaged on manufactures	20	14
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	543 13 9	299 2 7
Average earning of each Prisoner engaged on manufactures	27 3 1	20 15 8

7. There has been an increase in the average earning which is satisfactory, but the number of prisoners engaged in manufactures is very small.

Cost.

8. The details of maintenance are given below :—

	1863.			1862.		
Average number of prisoners.....	196			188		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	4	0	1	0
Rations per annum.....	30	4	0	21	10	11
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	1	15	0	3	12	1
Fixed Establishment including Guards	27	12	9	27	4	0
Extra do. do.	....			2	6	6
Contingencies (including stationery).....	1	0	11	3	1	0
Additions, alterations, and repairs.....	1	3	9	1	0	7
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	63	7	3	66	2	8

9. There is shown a decrease in the total cost which, considering the enormously high rates of food and clothing, is very creditable.

Classification. 10. The same as in other Jails.

Solitary Confinement. 11. No report.

Education. 12. Not attempted.

13. More than supplies the wants of the prisoners; £597-4-10 worth of surplus produce was sold during the year.

Garden.

14. The garden operations have been very successful.

Sickness and Mortality. 15. The details are subjoined in the following tables :—

Crime.				Sentence.			Period of Imprisonment.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength of term and life Prisoners.
Gang Robbery.	2	1·0		*Term Prisoners.*			*Term Prisoners.*			
				2 years & above	2	1·0	2 years and above.	2	1·0	

Occupation.			Caste or Religion.			Disease.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to	Particulars.	Ratio of Deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to	
		Total.		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Prior to Imprisonment.						*Other Disease.*			
Labourers	2	1·0	Hindoo	2	1·0	Scorbutus.....	2	1 0	
During Imprisonment.	2								
Indoor	2	1·0							

Sex.				Locality of Imprisonment.				Age.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Males.	2	1·0		Prisoners of District	2	1·0		From 30 to 40 years	1	0·5	
								,, 40 to 50 do.	1	0·5	
									2	1·0	

Hospital Statistics.

Treated to average strength in Jail.		Discharged to treated.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths																	
				To aggregate treated.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of admissions into Hospital.		From Cholera.		From Dysentery.		From Diarrhœa.		From Fever.		From Phthisis.			
										To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head	
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19·4	..	..	..	0·8	..	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	90·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Ratio per cent. of

Deaths

From other diseases.				From all diseases excepting Cholera.				From other Causes.						Among manufacturing prisoners.				Among non-manufacturing prisoners.				Among hajut prisoners.			
								Accidental.				Suicidal.													
To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		Total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.	
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	1·0	..	..	..	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Jail.		To treated.	
	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862	1863	1862	1863
Zymotic diseases	No data.	62	No data.	2		1·0		3·0
Constitutional ditto		..		..		..		..
Local ditto		67		..		..		..
Developmental		..		..		..		..
Violent ditto		16		..		..		..
Total		145		2		1·0		3·0

DHARWAR.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was inspected on the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th November.

Buildings. 2. No new Jail buildings have been constructed, but Jailor's quarters over the entrance gateway have been completed, and improvements made to the hospital.

Prisoners. 3. The strength and disposal of prisoners are detailed below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1863	123,571	16,187	139,758
Daily average	338	44	382
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1862	300	43	343
Transferred to other districts	75	....	75
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1863	972	83	1,055
Released	790	80	870
Escaped	1	....	1
Died	10	2	12
Executed	2	....	2
Remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1863	394	44	438

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. No report.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Not specified. 34 were punished by stripes, solitary confinement, and conjee for breaches of discipline.

Labour and Manufactures.

6. The details are given below in the subjoined statement :—

	1863.	1862.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged on manufactures	149	126
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	3,353 13 7	2,799 13 10
Average earning of each prisoner engaged on manufactures	22 8 1	22 3 6

7. The rate of earnings has slightly increased, and the net profits show also a favourable result.

Cost.

8. The cost of maintenance is given below in detail :—

	1863.	1862.
Average number of prisoners	382	519
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day	0 1 7	0 0 11
Rations per annum	36 15 0	20 6 5
Clothing, including bedding and blankets	3 8 8	2 7 8
Fixed Establishment, including guards	40 13 9	17 0 4
Extra ditto ditto	0 13 7	0 9 7
Hospital charges (including European and Bazar medicines)	2 4 2	1 2 8
Contingencies, including stationery	1 5 9	1 7 5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	3 9 7	0 1 5
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	89 6 8	43 5 7

9. This result is very unsatisfactory, showing that the total cost of maintenance has been more than doubled during the past year. This is due to the high prices of food and clothing, and also to the fixed establishment and guards, not to any numerical increase, but to the rates of compensation paid to the members of the Jail establish-

ment and sepoys of the Line. It is not, however, apparent from the Acting Session Judge's explanation why the increase is comparatively so heavy at Dharwar.

Classification. 10. Carried out as far as practicable in the sleeping wards, but not during the day, when prisoners work in unclassified association.

Solitary confinement. 11. 22 prisoners have been thus confined as part of their sentences, and 37 for breaches of discipline.

Education. 12. Not been attempted.

Garden. 13. Supplies the wants of the prisoners, except in the dry season. A well is being dug in the garden, which it is expected will afford sufficient water for a coninuoust supply of fresh vegetables.

Sickness and Mortality. 14. The details on this head are given in the following tables:—

Crime.				Sentence.				Period of Imprisonment.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength of Term and Life Prisoners.
No information.				*Term Prisoners*				*Term Prisoners.*			
				Of 1 year	5	1·3		6 months	3	0·8	
				„ 2 do.	4	1·0		1 year.....	2	0·5	
				„ 2 do. and above	3	0·8		2 years	4	1·0	
								Above 2 years ..	3	0·8	
					12	3·1			12	3·1	

Occupation.				Caste or Religion.				Disease.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.
Prior to Imprisonment.				*Hindoos.*	11	2·8		*Specific Diseases.*			
Servants.....	2	0·5		Mussulmans ..	1	0·3		Cholera	2	0·5	
Cultivators....	4	1·0						Diarrhœa.....	4	1·0	
Liquor Vendor.	1	0·3			12	3·1			6	1·5	
Labourers	5	1·3						*Other Diseases.*			
	12	3·1						Scurvy.....	1	0·3	
During Imprisonment.								Asthma	1	0·3	
								Atrophia.....	4	1·0	
Indoor	12	3·1							6	1·6	
									12	3 1	

Sex.				Locality of Imprisonment.				Age.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.
Males	10	2·6		Prisoners of district	10	2·6		From 20 to 25 years	2	0·5	
Females.....	2	0·5		Prisoners of other districts.	2	0·5		Do. 25 to 30 do.	2	0·5	
	12	3·1						Do. 30 to 40 do.	4	1·0	
								Do. 40 to 50 do.	1	0·3	
								Do. 50 to 60 do.	2	0·5	
								Above 60 years ..	1	0·3	
					12	3·1			12	3·1	

Hospital Statistics.

Ratio per cent. of

..	1862	Treated to average strength in Jail.
136·7	1863	
..	1862	Discharged to treated.
93·1	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — To Aggregate treated.
2·2	1863	
..	1862	To total average strength in Jail.
3·1	1863	
..	1862	To average strength of admissions into Hospital.
..	1863	
..	1862	From Cholera. — To total average strength in Jail.
0·04	1863	
..	1862	To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	From Dysentery. — To total average strength in Jail.
..	1863	
..	1862	To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	From Diarrhœa. — To total average strength in Jail.
1·04	1863	
..	1862	To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	From Fever. — To total average strength in Jail.
..	1863	
..	1862	To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	From Phthisis. — To total average strength in Jail.
..	1863	
..	1862	To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	

Ratio per cent of

..	1862	To total average strength in Jail.
1·5	1863	
..	1862	To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	From all diseases excepting Cholera. — To total average strength in Jail.
3·1	1863	
..	1862	To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	From other causes. — Accidental. — To total average strength in Jail.
..	1863	
..	1862	To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	Suicidal. — To total average strength in Jail.
..	1863	
..	1862	To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	From other diseases. — Among manufacturing prisoners. — To total average strength in Jail.
..	1863	
..	1862	To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	Among non-manufacturing prisoners. — To total average strength in Jail.
..	1863	
..	1862	To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	Among hajut prisoners. — To total average strength in Jail.
..	1863	
..	1862	To average strength of treated under this dead.
..	1863	

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths.			
					To daily average strength in Jail.		To treated.	
	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
Zymotic Diseases	No data.	334	No data.	5		1·3	1·4	
Constitutional ditto.....		1		..		..	..	
Local ditto		146		1		0·3	0·6	
Developmental.....		10		4		1·0	40·0	
Violent.....		10		..		..	..	
Epidemic cholera.....		2		2		0·5	10·0	
Total....		503		12		3·1	7·0	

15. The Civil Surgeon states in his Annual Report that "during the past year the Jail has not been crowded. The average strength of the prisoners for the year was 382, viz., males 338, females 44. The conservancy and sanitary arrangements were good, particular attention being paid to the cleanliness of the Jail and of its inmates, the prisoners may be said to have been healthy. No epidemic appeared among them, but owing to the distress among the poorer classes, in consequence of the dearness of all articles of food throughout the year in Dharwar and the surrounding districts, a number of prisoners when brought to the Jail were in a very weakly state of heath. Of 919 admissions into the Jail, 184 were found on inspection to be in an emaciated state; this will account in some measure for the larger number of admissions into Hospital, and for several of the deaths which were attributable more to infirmity and constitutional debility existing previous to admission into Jail, than to the effects of the diseases the patients laboured under before death."

SATTARA.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was visited in June and November.

Buildings.

2. Four cells were constructed for prisoners under capital sentences, also a ward for female prisoners.

3. The guard-room was converted into a ward for untried prisoners, who used formerly to be kept in a separate building in the Adawlut Warra, and part of a building used as an office and store-room was converted into a guard-room.

Prisoners.

4. The number and disposal of the prisoners are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes sick and well, in custody during the year 1863	2,334	562	2,896
Daily average	140	40	180
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1862	171	42	213
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1863	488	90	578
Transferred to other districts	55	1	56
Released	426	88	514
Escaped	2	1	3
Died	1	....	1
Executed	4	....	4
Remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1863.	167	42	209

Conduct of Jail Officers.

5. Satisfactory.

Conduct of Prisoners.

6. Satisfactory.

Labor and manufactures.

7. The results are given below :—

	1863.			1862.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged on manufactures	20			16		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realized	24	6	0	628	2	8
Average earning of each prisoner engaged on manufactures	1	3	6	39	4	2

8. The average earning of each prisoner is preposterously small, but this is accounted for by the fact that the prisoners have been chiefly employed in building and in garden operations. The factory will now be placed on a more efficient footing.

Cost.

9. The details under this head are shown in the subjoined table:—

	1863.	1862.
Average number of prisoners.....	180	160
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day	0 1 5	0 2 7
Rations per annum	33 0 1	59 13 6
Clothing (including bedding and blankets) .	6 2 10	4 9 4
Fixed Establishment, including Guards ..	18 4 3	22 0 9
Extra do. do.	11 7 5	12 14 4
Hospital charges, including European and Bazar Medicines	0 13 5	0 10 2
Contingencies, including stationery	2 13 7	3 8 10
Additions, alterations, and repairs	2 14 9	0 9 4
Total cost of each prisoner per annum ..	75 8 8	104 2 6

10. There has been a large decrease in the cost of maintenance, as well as in almost every item which contributed to this cost. These results are satisfactory.

Classification.

11. No systematic classification in force.

Solitary Confinement.

12. No prisoner has been sentenced to solitary confinement during the year.

Education.

13. No education is attempted.

Garden.

14. The garden as yet is very limited, and supplies vegetables only during the rains.

Sickness and Mortality.

15. Details are given on this head in the subjoined tables:—

Sex.				Locality of Imprisonment.				Age.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Males.....	1	0·5		Prisoners of District	1	0·5		From 20 to 25 years	1	0·5	

Crime.				Sentence.				Period of Imprisonment.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength of term and life prisoners.
Robbery	1	0·5		*Term Prisoners.*				*Term Prisoners.*			
				5 years	1	0·5		Above 2 years.	1	0·5	

Occupation.				Caste or Religion.				Disease.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Prior to Imprisonment.				Hindoo	1	0·5		*Specific diseases.*			
Cultivator	1	0·5						Fever	1	0·5	
During Imprisonment.											
In-door labourer	1	0·5									

Hospital Statistics.

Treated to average strength in Jail.		Discharged to treated.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths																	
				To aggregate treated.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of admissions into Hospital.		From Cholera.		From Dysentery.		From Diarrhœa.		From Fever.		From Phthisis.	
										To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	80·5	..	96·6	..	0·6	..	0·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·5	..	..	..	..

Ratio per cent. of

Deaths

From other diseases.				From all diseases excepting Cholera.				From other Causes.								Among manufacturing Prisoners.				Among non-manufacturing prisoners.				Among hajut prisoners			
								Accidental.				Suicidal.															
To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.	
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	..	..	..	..	0·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength in Jail.		To treated.	
	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
Zymotic Diseases		62		1		0·5		1·6
Local do.		67		..		..		..
Violent do.		16		2		1·0		12·5
Total.		145		3		1·5		14·1

16. The Civil Surgeon observes in his Annual Report, that "the remarks of Dr. Cook, in the Monthly Returns, furnish sufficient evidence that the general sanitary condition of the prisoners has been good throughout the greater part of the year, and my own of later date are to the same effect."

17. "In January ten cases presenting traces of scorbutic taint were under observation. In that month, however, an improved diet

scale (chiefly the addition of oily food) was introduced, tending to obviate this diathesis, and the cases of scurvy seem consequently to have been fewer, although in June a similar number was noticed, there having been an evident increase since the commencement of the damp weather."

18. "Latterly, at the weekly inspection of prisoners, I have not noticed this condition as prominent enough to call for special remark, I am of opinion, that the great majority of the poorer classes of this country will always be found showing some of the reputed signs of the diathesis (*e. g.* discoloured gums) without any marked failure of health; though not perhaps in actual perfect health. Neither scorbutic dysentery nor cholera has prevailed here during the year."

RUTNAGHERRY.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was not inspected.

Buildings. 2. No new buildings have been constructed.

Prisoners. 3. Their number and disposal are shown in the following table:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of Prisoners of all classes sick and well in custody during the year 1863	35,237	6,259	41,496
Daily average	96	17	113
Number of Prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1862	78	14	92
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1863	243		264
Transferred to other districts	1		3
Released	187	1	206
Escaped	..	..	..
Died	2	..	2
Executed	1	..	1
Remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1863	130	14	144

Conduct of Jail officers. 4. Satisfactory.

Conduct of prisoners. 5. It is reported that there was no insubordination, nor were there punishments until the arrival of a gang of convicts from one of the

Bombay Jails, among whom were many old and hardened criminals who gave considerable trouble.

Labour and manufactures.

6. The results are given below :—

	1863.			1862.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged on manufactures	29			41		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realised	1,291	2	9	1,691	15	11
Average earning of each prisoner engaged on manufactures	44	8	4	11	13	11

7. The increase in the earning per prisoner is satisfactory. The net profits however have fallen off, and the number engaged in manufactures has also considerably decreased.

8. This is due to all the skilled workmen and long-term convicts having been transferred to Canara.

Cost.

9. The details of the total cost of maintenance is shown in the subjoined table.

	1863.			1862.		
Average number of prisoners	113			135		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	6	0	1	4
Rations per annum	34	0	0	30	12	4
Clothing, including bedding and blankets	2	13	2	1	1	2
Fixed establishment, including Guards	61	5	6	59	12	10
Extra do. do.	2	5	8	3	4	1
Hospital charges, including European and Bazar Medicines	4	4	3	2	4	9
Contingencies, including stationery	2	11	4	2	15	5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1	10	3	1	0	10
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	109	2	4	101	5	2

10. These results are unsatisfactory ; in almost every item there has been an increase of cost. The senior Assistant Session Judge ex-

105542

plains at length, that the reasons which have led to this increase, were the issue to the Bombay gang of a new set of clothing; the fact that raw materials, provisions, contingent articles, &c., have been doubled in price, and the purchase of articles of dead stock, the expense of which will not be again incurred for some years.

11. Notwithstanding these explanations, the cost of maintenance is extremely high, and its reduction should engage the serious attention of the officer in charge.

Classification. 12. No systematic classification in force.

Solitary confinement. 13. No report as to the extent to which it has been resorted to.

Education. 14. None.

Garden. 15. The soil is ill-adapted for gardening, and the water supply is not sufficient. There is, however, a small garden which partially supplies the Jail wants.

Sickness and mortality. 16. The details are shown in the subjoined tables :—

Crime.				Sentence.				Period of Imprisonment.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength of term and life Prisoners.
				Term Prisoners.				*Term Prisoners.*			
Robbery	1	0·9		1 year	1	0·9		3 months	1	0·9	
Cheating	1	0·9		Above 2 years	1	0·9		Above 2 years..	1	0·9	
	2	1·8			2	1·8			2	1·8	

Occupation.				Caste or Religion.				Disease.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Prior to Imprisonment.				Hindoo	1	0·9		*Specific Disease.*			
Cowherd	1	0·9		Christian	1	0·9		Phthisis	1	0·9	
Labourer	1	0·9			2	1·8		*Other Diseases.*			
	2	1·8						Peritonitis	1	0·9	
									2	1·8	

Sex.				Locality of Imprisonment.				Age.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Males.....	2	1·8		Prisoners of district	1	0·9		From 20 to 25 years	1	0·9	
				Prisoners of other district.	1	0·9		„ 40 to 50 do.	1	0·9	
					2	1·8			2	1·8	

Hospital Statistics.

Ratio per cent. of

Treated to average strength in Jail.		Discharged to treated.		Deaths															
				To aggregate treated.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of admissions into Hospital.		From Cholera.		From Dysentery.		From Diarrhœa.		From Fever.		From Phthisis.	
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.
..	241·8	91·7	91·7	..	0·7	..	1·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·9	..
					1863		1863		1863	1863	1863	1863	1863	1863	1863	1863	1863	1863	1863
					1862		1862		1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862

Ratio per cent. of

Deaths																			
From other diseases.		From all diseases excepting Cholera.		From other Causes.				Among manufacturing prisoners.		Among non-manufacturing prisoners.		Among habit prisoners.							
To total average strength in Jail.		Total average strength in Jail.		Accidental.		Suicidal.													
				To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
0·9	..	..	1·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths			
					To daily average strength in Jail.		To treated.	
	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
Zymotic diseases.....		120		..		..		..
Constitutional ditto.....		4		1		0·9		25·0
Local ditto		94		1		0·9		1·0
Developmental ditto		1		..		..		..
Violent ditto		40		..		..		..
Total....		259		2		1·8		26·0

17. The Civil Surgeon remarks in his Annual Report, that "the health of the prisoners, with the exception of fifty men who arrived from Bombay in October 28th, 1863, and of whom I shall report subsequently, has on the whole been good this year; I am only able, however, to speak personally of their health since the latter end of October, when I took charge.

18. Of the 50 prisoners who arrived in October, I find that in November and December scurvy cases of a slight nature began to be frequent, so much so, that I found that 30 of them have shown slight symptoms. I have found a disposition in the cicatrices of syphilitic chancres to break out fresh and also orchitis to occur. The latter fact I do not remember to have seen mentioned as a frequent result of scorbutic taint. Since these men came into Jail they have been weighed three times, and I find that, in spite of the numerous cases of slight scurvy, they have almost all of them increased in weight, although the cases, it should be remarked, have all been slight in their nature; nevertheless, the symptoms were quite enough to show that there was a strong leaven of this disease amongst this batch of prisoners, and doubtless severe symptoms would soon have developed themselves, had the men not been brought early under treatment.

19. "A ration of limejuice has been issued to these men daily, and I am happy to say with marked benefit.

20. "With regard to the causes for this very considerable number of scurvy cases, I can only come to the conclusion that, as the men have for the most part increased in weight, there has been no want of absolute nourishment, but that the elements of food necessary to ward off scurvy have been wanting.

21. "I am told that the poor natives of Bombay are able to procure animal food at a very cheap rate; if this is the case (and they avail themselves of it), the fact of their being unable to procure it in Jail may be a predisposing cause.

22. "The observations of Dr. James Johnson showed that long exposure to Paludal malaria has been frequently followed by scurvy, and Professor Aitken, of the Military Medical School, found that $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more cases occurred during the Crimean war amongst those men who had served in Bulgaria prior to proceeding to the Crimea, than among those who had not served in that pestiferous place. This influence may have been at work in Bombay, but not, I think, in Rutnagherry. The men, many of them, have been dissipated in their habits, and show syphilitic marks about them, all predisposing no doubt to early development of scorbutic symptoms."

TANNA.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was inspected in December.

Buildings.

2. No new building has been constructed; the present buildings are altogether unsuited for a Jail, and are defective in many essential points.

Prisoners.

3. The subjoined table gives the number and disposal of the prisoners.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of Prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1863 ..	1,17,708	6,177	1,23,885
Daily average	322	16	338
Number of Prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1862	476	25	501
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1863 ..	1,766	58	1,824
Transferred to other districts.....	473	9	482
Released	1,043	38	1,081
Escaped	1	..	1
Died	22	1	23
Executed.....	1	..	1
Remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1863	702	35	737

Conduct of Jail officers.

4. Very satisfactory.

Conduct of prisoners.

5. Generally good. As this Jail is the depôt for convicts under sentence of transportation, and as the most desperate characters are confined within its walls, the report of their conduct is satisfactory.

Labor and Manufactures.

6. The results of the manufacturing operations are here briefly given.

	1863.	1862.
Average number of Prisoners daily engaged on manufactures	67	96
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	3,226 2 2	2,721 0 10
Average earning of each Prisoner engaged on manufactures	48 2 5	28 5 6

7. The average earning of each prisoner has been very considerably increased.

8. The falling off in the number engaged on manufactures, is accounted for by the transfer of 194 long term convicts in the early part of the year to Canara.

9. Although the number employed on manufactures was less by 29 than that during the previous year, "the net profit realized on the labour of the smaller number has exceeded the net profit on the labour of the larger."

Cost.

10. The different items which form the total cost of maintenance per prisoner are given below.

	1863.			1862.		
Average number of prisoners	339			415		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p
Rations per day	0	1	1	0	1	2
Rations per annum	25	8	1	27	10	2
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	2	2	5	3	13	6
Fixed Establishment, including guards	35	4	9	29	2	2
Extra ditto ditto	....			1	0	2
Hospital charges (including European and Bazar medicines)	1	9	6	2	8	9
Contingencies, including Stationery	4	6	3	2	9	0
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1	3	9	0	8	1
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	70	12	5	57	1	3

11. There has been considerable reduction in the provisioning and clothing departments, owing, it is reported, to the introduction of the new Diet Scale and new system of clothing. The cost of Establishment and Guards has increased. This is attributed to the smaller number of prisoners the Jail has contained, the strength of Guards and Establishment remaining the same, and to the Hospital Assistant's pay being added to this head. All these causes have contributed to raise the total cost per prisoner very considerably.

Classification.

12. No systematic classification is in force.

Solitary Confinement.

13. There are no solitary cells properly so called. No report as to how this mode of punishment is carried out.

Education.

14. None.

Gardens.

15. The produce of the gardens supplies the wants of the Jail.

Sickness and mortality.

16 The details of sickness and mortality are given in the following tables :—

Crime.				Sentence.				Period of Imprisonment.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.
Murder	13	3·7		*Term Prisoners.*				*Term Prisoners.*			
Theft	3	0·9		1 year	3	0·9		3 months	2	0·6	
Forgery	2	0·6		2 years	5	1·5		6 do.	1	0·3	
Attempt at Murder	2	0·6		Above 2 years.	4	1·1		1 year	3	0·9	
House Trespass.	1	0·3		Life prisoners	9	2·6		2 years	5	1·5	
					21	6·1		Above 2 years	1	0·3	
	21	6·1							12	3·5	
								Life Prisoners.			
								Under 5 years	9	2·6	
									21	6·1	

Occupation.				Caste or Religion.				Disease.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Average strength under this head.
Prior to Imprisonment.				Hindoos	14	4·0		*Specific Diseases.*			
Cultivators	9	2·6		Mussulmans.	6	1·8		Dysentry	5	1·5	
Labourers	2	0·6		Chinese	1	0·3		Diarrhœa	4	1·1	
Servant	1	0·3			21	6·1			9	2·6	
Shopkeeper	1	0·3						*Other Diseases.*			
Unknown	8	2·3						Ague	1	0·3	
	21	6·1						Scurvy	4	1·1	
								Heart Diseases	1	0·3	
During Imprisonment.								Fancreas	1	0·3	
								Old age	1	0·3	
								Debility	3	0·9	
								Contusio	1	0·3	
In-door	21	6·1							12	3·5	
									21	6·1	

Sex.				Locality of Imprisonment.				Age.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Males	20	5·8		Prisoners of district	2	0·6		From 20 to 25 years	1	0·3	
Females.....	1	0·3		Prisoners of other districts.	19	5·5		,, 25 to 30 do.	1	0·3	
								,, 30 to 40 do.	7	2·0	
								,, 40 to 50 do.	4	1·2	
								,, 50 to 60 do.	1	0·3	
								Above 60 do.	7	2·0	
	21	6·1			21	6·1			21	6·1	

Ratio per cent. of

Treated to average strength in Jail.		Discharged to treated.		Deaths																	
				To aggregate treated.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of admissions into Hospital.		From Cholera.		From Dysentery.		From Diarrhœa.		From Fever.		From Phthisis.			
										To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head	
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
152·8	91·9	..	..	4·0	..	6·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Ratio per cent. of

Deaths

From other diseases.				From all diseases excepting Cholera.				From other Causes.						Among manufacturing prisoners.				Among non-manufacturing prisoners.				Among hajut prisoners.			
								Accidental.				Suicidal.													
To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.	
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	3·5	..	..	6·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength.		To treated.	
	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
Zymotic Diseases.....	No data.	273	No data.	14		4·0		5·1
Constitutional do.		2		..		..		..
Local do.		150		2		0·6		1·3
Developmental do.		23		4		1·1		17·3
Violent do.		50		1		0·3		2·0
Total....		518		21		6·1		25·7

17. The Session Judge reports that "the mortality in this Jail will never contrast favourably with that of other District Jails. In this Jail large numbers of transports are received from all parts of the Presidency, and from the Punjab large gangs are sent without any previous timely intimation. Many of these convicts, when received, are in a weakly and debilitated condition, the result of a long journey with heavy fetters, or of a close voyage on board some vessel, want of care and medical attendance, and bad food, perhaps, added to which, the prospect of leaving their homes and friends, in many cases for life, must have its effect on those of a sensitive nature. Out of the 23 deaths, 14 have been among transports, and it is also worthy of note, that several of those who died were in dotage of old age, between 60 and 78 years."

18. In his Annual Report, the Civil Surgeon has given a few Meteorological observations, which are here subjoined; such observations, on a more minute and extended scale, would afford very interesting and valuable information.

19. "The thermometer has ranged from 103° maximum in the month of April to 55° minimum in the month of January. The greatest daily variation of temperature 41° occurred in February and the least 10° in July."

20. "The total fall of rain was 100 inches 40 cents., being about a couple of inches over the average of the previous ten years."

21. "Ozone observations were very carefully conducted in the Jail Hospital during the last three months of the year, of which the subjoined table is a general abstract:—

	Ozone average.		
	Day.	Night.	Zymotic diseases.
October	4·5	3·6	68
November	2·7	2·5	34
December	3·8	3·7	126

22. " Those cases of disease only were recorded which exhibited on the particular day pathognomonic symptoms. These results are opposed to the theory that the prevalence of Zymotic diseases is in inverse ratio to the amount of ozone present in the atmosphere, and the daily notations in like manner tend to support such a belief.

23. " Zymotic diseases prevailed in a far higher ratio in February (28), December (28), March (27), and January (13), the season of least amount of humidity of atmosphere, than in September (2), June (7), and July (9). The number occurring in each of these months is indicated.

24. " Excepting the month of August, there was a pretty close relation between the range of temperature and the prevalence of Zymotic disease; the greater the range the more common were malarious fevers, dysentery, and diarrhœa."

SURAT.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was inspected in the month of December.

Buildings. 2. No new building has been constructed.

Prisoners. 3. The number and disposal of the prisoners are detailed below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Average of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1863	70,476	10,341	80,817
Daily average	193	28	221
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1862	193	13	206
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1863	921	43	964
Transferred to other districts	289	....	289
Released	544	18	562
Escaped	....	....	....
Died	24	2	26
Executed	7	....	7
Remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1863.	250	36	286

Conduct of Jail officers. 4. Not satisfactory.

Conduct of prisoners. 5. Generally good.

Labour and manufactures.

6. The results are here annexed :—

	1863.	1862.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged on manufactures	127	129
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	2,171 7 2	432 8 7
Average earning of each prisoner engaged on manufactures	17 1 6	3 5 7

7. These results are, as far as they go, very satisfactory. There has been a large increase in the earning of each prisoner; the net profits have been more than quadrupled, notwithstanding the smaller number engaged in manufactures.

Cost.

8. The detailed cost and total cost of maintenance per prisoner are given below.

	1863.	1862.
Average number of prisoners	221	294
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day	0 1 3	0 0 11
Rations per annum	29 5 6	21 2 9
Clothing, including bedding and blankets	2 13 0	2 12 0
Fixed Establishment, including guards	18 11 8	25 10 10
Extra ditto ditto	0 5 11	....
Hospital charges (including European and Bazar medicines)	1 3 7	3 0 1
Contingencies, including stationery	4 7 3	3 3 5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	7 2 9	3 9 11
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	73 10 11	59 7 6

9. There has been considerable reduction in the cost of fixed establishment and guards and hospital charges, but a large increase in rations, and the same is more or less apparent in every other item, by which the total cost has been raised from Rupees 59-7-6 to Rupees 73-10-11 per prisoner.

Classification.

10. Classification is so far carried out, that short and long term prisoners are separated at night, and those sentenced to rigorous imprisonment are confined separately from those whose sentences do not involve labour.

Solitary confinement.

11. There were no sentences of solitary confinement during the year.

Education.

12. None attempted.

Garden.

13. There has hitherto been no garden attached to this Jail, in consequence of the character of the soil inside the town walls, but a piece of ground has recently been taken up for this purpose outside the walls, which will no doubt contribute to the health of the prisoners.

Sickness and mortality.

14. The details are here subjoined in the following tables :—

Crime.				Sentence.				Period of Imprisonment.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength of Term and Life Prisoners.
Criminal Breach of Trust....	2	0·9		*Term Prisoners.*				*Term Prisoners.*			
Perjury	3	1·4									
Counterfeit coin	1	0·4		1 year	16	7·3		6 months	5	2·3	
Robbery	3	1·4									
Causing hurt ..	2	0·9		2 years	4	1·8		1 year.....	5	2·3	
Murder	4	1·8									
Receiving stolen property....	4	1·8		Above 2 years.	6	2·8		2 years	10	4·6	
Housebreaking.	2	0·9						Above 2 years ..	6	2·8	
Arson.....	1	0·4			26	11·9					
Abortion	1	0·4							26	11·9	
Culpable Homicide	1	0·4									
Unknown	2	0·9									
	26	11·9									

Occupation.				Caste or Religion.				Disease.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.
Prior to Imprisonment.								*Specific Diseases.*			
					24	10·0		Dysentery	3	1·4	
Cultivators....	13	6·2		Hindoos.....		11·0		Diarrhœa.....	14	2·5	
Labourers	5	2·3		Mussulmans ..	2	0·9					
Weavers	1	0·4							17	3·9	
Tailors	2	0·9			26	11·9					
Basket-makers .	1	0·4									
Blacksmiths ..	1	0·4						*Other Diseases.*			
Beggars	1	0·4						Leprosy	1	0·4	
Service	2	0·9						Bronchitis	1	0·4	
								Lung diseases	1	0·4	
	26	11·9						Atrophia.....	6	2·8	
During Imprisonment.									9	4·0	
									26	11·9	
In-door labor..	26	11·9									

Sex.				Locality of Imprisonment.				Age.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.
				Prisoners of district	10	4·5		From 25 to 30 years	3	1·4	
Males	24	11·0		Prisoners of other districts.	16	7·4		Do. 30 to 40 do.	18	8·1	
Females.....	2	0·9						Do. 40 to 50 do.	2	1·0	
								Do. 50 to 60 do.	2	1·0	
	26	11·9						Above 60 years ..	1	0·4	
					26	11·9			26	11·9	

Hospital Statistics.

Ratio per cent. of

..	1862	Treated to average strength in Jail.
64·2	1863	
..	1862	Discharged to treated.
73·2	1863	
..	1862	To Aggregate treated.
18·5	1863	
..	1862	To total average strength in Jail.
11·9	1863	
..	1862	To average strength of admissions into Hospital.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — From Cholera. — To total average strength in Jail.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — From Cholera. — To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — From Dysentery. — To total average strength in Jail.
1·4	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — From Dysentery. — To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — From Diarrhœa. — To total average strength in Jail.
2·5	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — From Diarrhœa. — To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — From Fever. — To total average strength in Jail.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — From Fever. — To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — From Phthisis. — To total average strength in Jail.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — From Phthisis. — To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	

Ratio per cent of

..	1862	Deaths — From other diseases. — To total average strength in Jail.
4·0	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — From other diseases. — To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — From all diseases excepting Cholera. — To total average strength in Jail.
11·9	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — From all diseases excepting Cholera. — To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — From other causes. — Accidental. — To total average strength in Jail.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — From other causes. — Accidental. — To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — From other causes. — Suicidal. — To total average strength in Jail.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — From other causes. — Suicidal. — To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — Among manufacturing prisoners. — To total average strength in Jail.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — Among manufacturing prisoners. — To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — Among non-manufacturing prisoners. — To total average strength in Jail.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — Among non-manufacturing prisoners. — To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — Among hajut prisoners. — To total average strength in Jail.
..	1863	
..	1862	Deaths — Among hajut prisoners. — To average strength of treated under this head.
..	1863	

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths.			
					To daily average strength in Jail.		To treated.	
	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
Zymotic Diseases	No data.	165	No data.	18		8·3		10·8
Constitutional ditto.....		1		1		0·4		100·0
Local ditto		21		1		0 4		4·7
Developmental ditto		11		6		2·8		54·5
Violent ditto		5		..		..		..
Total.....		203		26		11·9		170·0

KAIRA.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was inspected in December.

Buildings. 2. The whole arrangements in this Jail have been changed. Two Jails, at a distance of nearly half a mile from each other, have been reduced to one by certain alterations and additions to one of them, by which a considerable saving in guards has been effected, and the advantage has been gained of having all the prisoners confined in one building; a portion of the inner Jail has been sold and the remainder has been reserved in case of epidemic disease appearing in the Jail or overcrowding taking place. All these arrangements have led to economy and are highly satisfactory.

Prisoners. 3. The strength and disposal of the prisoners are given in the subjoined table:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1863	57,891	5,876	63,767
Daily average	148	14	162
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1862	156	18	174
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1863	1,016	102	1,118
Transferred to other districts	35	....	35
Released	939	97	1,036
Escaped	2	....	2
Died	16	5	21
Executed	1	....	1
Remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1863	179	18	197

Conduct of Jail Officers.

4. Generally good.

Conduct of prisoners.

5. Satisfactory.

Labour and manufactures.

6. The results under this head are briefly given below:—

	1863.	1862.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged on manufactures	14	47
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	467 10 0	1,130 14 4
Average earning of each prisoner engaged on manufactures	33 6 5	23 14 11

7. The average earning of each prisoner has considerably increased, the net profits however are small, as is also the number of prisoners engaged in manufactures. This is accounted for by most of the prisoners having been employed out of doors, a mode of

employment, it is reported, most suited to this Jail, from the fact of most of its inmates being short term convicts of the agricultural class.

Cost.

8. The items composing the total cost of maintenance are given below per prisoner.

	1863.	1862.
Average number of prisoners	163	158
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day	0 1 3	0 0 11
Rations per annum	29 12 0	21 7 7
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	1 8 4	2 9 7
Fixed establishment, including guards	40 7 0	58 10 10
Extra do. do.	7 0 5	18 7 7
Hospital charges (including European and Bazar medicines)	1 11 9	1 3 4
Contingencies, including stationery	1 13 5	1 9 5
Additions, alterations, and repairs	8 5 8	1 7 11
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	90 11 1	104 9 5

9. There has been a marked decrease in fixed and extra establishments and guards, and also a reduction in the clothing charges.

10. There has been an increase in rations and other items, but on the whole the results are satisfactory, as the total cost per head has been reduced by about Rupees 14.

Classification.

11. No systematic classification.

Solitary confinement.

12. Not resorted to during the year.

Education.

13. None.

Garden.

14. Only recently in use, its produce as yet not sufficient for the wants of the Jail.

Sickness and Mortality.

15. The details on these points are included in the subjoined tables :—

Crime.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.
Receiving stolen property	4	2·5	
Robbery	4	2·5	
Breach of trust..	1	0·6	
Cheating	3	1·8	
Abandoning child.	1	0·6	
Causingbodily hurt	2	1·2	
Murder	2	1·2	
Escape from custody	1	0·6	
Untried	2	1·2	
	20	12·2	

Sentence.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.
Term Prisoners.			
1 year	13	8·0	
2 years	3	1·8	
Above 2 years.	2	1·2	
	18	11·0	
Life prisoners	2	1·2	
	20	12·2	

Period of Imprisonment.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.
Term Prisoners.			
3 months.....	4	2·5	
6 do.	4	2·5	
1 year	5	3·1	
2 years.....	3	1·8	
Above 2 years..	2	1·2	
	18	11·0	
Life Prisoners.			
Above 30 years.	2	1·2	
	20	12·2	

Occupation.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Average strength under this head.
Prior to Imprisonment.			
Cultivators.....	11	6·7	
Servants.....	5	3·1	
Labourers	2	1·2	
Beggars	2	1·2	
	20	12·2	

Caste or Religion.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Average strength under this head.
Hindoos....	18	11·0	
Mussulmans.	2	1·2	
	20	12·2	

Disease.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Average strength under this head.
Specific Diseases.			
Fevers	3	1·8	
Diarrhœa.....	8	5·0	
Dysentery	3	1·8	
Phthisis	1	0·6	
	15	9·2	
Other Diseases.			
Bronchitis	1	0·6	
Syphilis	1	0·6	
Gangrena.....	1	0·6	
Dyspepsia.....	1	0·6	
Senectus	1	0·6	
	20	12·2	

Sex.				Locality of Imprisonment.				Age.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Males	15	9·1		Prisoners of district	18	11·0		From 20 to 25 years	4	2·5	
Females.....	5	3·1		Prisoners of other districts.	2	1·2		,, 25 to 30 do.	4	2·5	
	20	12·2			20	12·2		,, 30 to 40 do.	4	2·5	
								,, 40 to 50 do.	2	1·1	
								,, 50 to 60 do.	2	1·1	
								Above 60 do.	4	2·5	
									20	12·2	

Hospital Statistics.

Treated to average strength in Jail.		Discharged to treated.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths															
				To aggregate treated.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of admissions into Hospital.		From Cholera.		From Dysentery.		From Diarrhœa.		From Fever.		From Phthisis.	
										To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	286·3	..	91·3	..	4·2	..	12·2	..	..	..	..	..	1·8	..	..	..	5·0	..	..	..	1·8	..	..	..	0·6	..	..

Ratio per cent. of

Deaths

From other diseases.				From all diseases excepting Cholera.				From other Causes.						Among manufacturing prisoners.				Among non-manufacturing prisoners.				Among hajut prisoners.			
								Accidental.				Suicidal.													
To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.	
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	3·0	..	..	..	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength.		To treated.	
	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
Zymotic Diseases.....		278		14		8·6		
Constitutional do.		1		1		0·6		
Local do.		150		3		1·8		
Developmental do.		1		1		0·6		
Violent do.		37		1		0·6		
Total....		467		20		12·2		

16. The Civil Surgeon states in his Annual Report, "the number of patients treated during the year was 472, of these 186 were in-door labour prisoners and out-door 281. The deaths among the in-door prisoners 17, and among the out-door labour prisoners 3. The percentage of deaths is large to the number treated, but the number was materially increased by the arrival from Surat of several prisoners in a dying state, 6 of whom died under treatment, and two life prisoners, one male and female who had been, one 29 and the other 36 years in imprisonment, these cases scarcely belong to the regular return of mortality; the cases of the life prisoners were both very aged, their ages respectively 63 and 82 years. The greater proportion of deaths have occurred from dysentery and diarrhœa, both for the most part following fever, as cases of colliquative bowel complaint, the patients suffering from atrophy that no treatment seemed to arrest; the greater number of cases treated appear on the out-door labour side, the greater number of deaths on that of the in-door labour; this is accounted for by the number of admissions from out-door labour prisoners with fetter galls and accident, injuries happening during the labour on the roads. The in-door patients, older men for the most part, and not so robust as those sent on out-door labour, show necessarily the greater number of deaths. The out-door labour prisoners, as far as I have had opportunities of judging, appear to enjoy the better health of the two, the Jail fare being of a nature to require a certain amount of exercise for its proper digestion."

AHMEDABAD.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was visited in the month of December.

Buildings.

2. No new buildings have been completed, but a large sleeping barrack is under construction to afford additional accommodation which is much required in this Jail; some alterations have also been proposed with this view, the Civil Jail has been appropriated to the use of the convicts, and a separate building rented for the confinement of civil prisoners at a short distance from the Criminal Jail.

Prisoners.

3. The strength and distribution of the prisoners are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of Prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1863	2,02,740	8,777	2,11,517
Daily average	555	24	579
Number of Prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1862	569	19	588
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1863 ..	1,021	62	1,083
Transferred to other districts.....	129	..	129
Released	842	52	894
Escaped	3	..	3
Died	40	2	42
Executed.....	..	..	..
Remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1863	576	27	603

Conduct of Jail officers.

4. Good. The Nazir, Mr. Bazonjee Framjee, is a most efficient servant.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

5. Good; on one occasion there was an attempt at a general emeute in consequence of caste prejudices having been offended by one of the prisoners having emptied the water in his lota, after he had drank from it, back again into the reservoir, instead of on the ground; any mischief was prevented by the presence of mind of the Nazir.

Labor and manufactures.

6. The results are shown in the subjoined table:—

	1863.	1862.
Average number of Prisoners daily engaged on manufactures	311	116
	Rs. a. p.	s. a. p.
Net profit realized	2,910 8 0	2,958 11 1
Average earning of each Prisoner engaged on manufactures	9 5 9	25 8 1

7. The average earning of each prisoner has, it would appear from the above, fallen from Rupees 25-8-1 to Rupees 9-5-9, the net profits too of 311 prisoners are scarcely equal to those of 116 prisoners in 1862. Such results were not anticipated in a Jail noted for its manufacturing progress, and for the efficient manner in which the interests of the Factory were guarded by so experienced an officer as the Nazir. It is therefore satisfactory to find, from the Session Judge's

explanation, that an erroneous mode of calculation has led to these apparently unfavorable results; by adopting the method in force in other Jails, and also in Bengal, the net profits are raised to Rupees 10,315-1-10, and the average earning per prisoner to Rupees 33-2-5.

Cost.

8. The details of maintenance are here subjoined:—

	1863.			1862.		
Average number of prisoners	579			493		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	6	0	1	3
Rations per annum	35	10	0	29	0	11
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	4	15	0	1	14	0
Fixed Establishment, including Guards	19	5	10	19	4	4
Extra ditto ditto	...			2	4	11
Hospital charges (including European and Bazar medicines)	1	1	4	1	4	0
Contingencies, including Stationery	4	2	9	2	10	7
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1	0	3	0	14	6
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	66	7	2	57	5	0

9. The total cost of maintenance has considerably risen; this is due to the high prices of food and necessaries, causes beyond the control of this department. The cost of clothing is higher than is warranted by any exceptional circumstances in force—the subject is under reference.

Classification.

10. No systematic classification in force.

Solitary confinement.

11. Chiefly resorted to as a punishment for breach of Jail discipline.

Education.

12. Has been partially attempted, but has fallen into disuse since the transfer of the Assistant Judge to another district, but will be resumed as early as practicable.

Garden.

13. The garden is carefully attended to, and supplies nearly all the wants of the prisoners.

Sickness and Mortality.

14. The following tables give detailed statistics on these points:—

Crime.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to: Total average strength in jail.	Ratio of deaths to: Average strength under this head.
False evidence..	1	..	
Dacoity	10	1·6	
Murder	9	1·5	
Causing bodily hurt	4	0·6	
Forgery	1	0·2	
Theft	13	2·6	
Adultery		0·2	
Kidnapping ..	1	0·2	
Counterfeiting coin	1	0·2	
Abortion	1	0·2	
	42	7·3	

Sentence.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to: Total average strength in jail.	Ratio of deaths to: Average strength under this head.
Term Prisoners.			
1 year	14	2·2	
2 years	6	1·3	
Above 2 years.	20	3·5	
	40	7·0	
Life prisoners..	2	0·3	
	42	7·3	

Period of Imprisonment.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to: Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to: Average strength under this head.
Term Prisoners.			
3 months	10	1·6	
6 do.	5	0·7	
1 year.....	9	1·5	
2 years	4	0·6	
Above 2 years..	12	2·6	
	40	7·0	
Life prisoners.			
Under 5 years..	2	0·3	
	42	7·3	

Sex.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to: Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to: Average strength under this head.
Males	40	6·9	
Females	2	0·4	
	42	7·3	

Locality of Imprisonment.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to: Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to: Average strength under this head.
Prisoners of district	22	3·8	
Prisoners of other districts.	20	3·5	
	42	7·3	

Age.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to: Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to: Average strength under this head.
From 20 to 25 years	11	1·9	
Do. 25 to 30 do.	7	1·2	
Do. 30 to 40 do.	15	2·4	
Do. 40 to 50 do.	6	1·1	
Do. 50 to 60 do.	2	0·4	
Above 60 years ..	1	0·2	
	42	7·3	

Occupation.				Caste or Religion.				Disease.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Prior to Imprisonment.								*Specific Diseases.*			
Cultivators....	33	5·8		Hindoos.....	39	6·8		Fever	3	0·5	
Trader	1	0·2						Dysentery	7	1·2	
Servant	1	0·2		Mussulmans ..	3	0·5		Diarrhœa.....	7	1·2	
Labourers	1	0·2							17	2·9	
Beggars	4	0·6			42	7·3		*Other Diseases.*			
Household occupation....	2	0·3						Malana.....	1	0·2	
	12	7·3						Apoplexia	3	0·5	
During Imprisonment.								Atrophia	21	3·7	
									25	4·4	
In-door labor..	42	7·3							42	7·3	

Ratio per cent. of																																			
Treated to average strength in Jail.		Discharged to treated.		Deaths																															
				To Aggregate treated.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of admissions into Hospital.		From Cholera.				From Dysentery.				From Diarrhœa.				From Fever.				From Phthisis.									
										To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.					
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863							
..	..	..	..	..	6·4	..	7·3	..	..	..	1·2	..	..	..	1·2	..	..	..	0·5	..	..	..	..	..	..										
112·8	..	88·9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..										

Ratio per cent. of

Deaths.

From other diseases.				From all diseases excepting Cholera.				From other causes.						Among manufacturing prisoners.				Among non-manufacturing prisoners.				Among untried prisoners.			
To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		Accidental.				Suicidal.													
								To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.											
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	4·4	..	..	..	7·3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength in Jail.		To treated.	
	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
Zymotic Diseases	No data.	424	No data.	17		2·9		4·0
Constitutional ditto.....		2		..		..		..
Local ditto		194		4		0·6		2·0
Violent ditto		..		..		..		..
Developmental ditto		33		21		3·7		63·6
Total....		653		42		7·3		69·6

15. The Civil Surgeon, Surgeon Major Wyllie's report is here given nearly in extenso, as it explains the cause of sickness and mortality. Every means have been adopted, by pitching tents inside the Jail walls, by building a new barrack, by using the Civil prison for Criminals, and making some other alterations to enlarge the accommodation in the Jail.

16. This has been but partially effected, and I see no prospect of complete relief, except by employing the convicts on public works.

17. "The state of health was unsatisfactory during the year, a matter owing solely to the circumstance that the Jail was over-crowded throughout."

18. "The prevalence of atrophia and cachectic forms of disease among the prisoners, in connection with want of accommodation and notoriously bad ventilation, has been so frequently pressed on attention in the numerous reports I have submitted during the past eight years, that it would appear superfluous now to do more than recapitulate the conditions on which the prevailing ill-health depends."

19. The cells then in use as dormitories are 59 in number, and are computed to contain 1,54,665 cubic feet of space, the female compartment 6,133 feet; taking these figures together, the sleeping accommodation is equal to 321 inmates at 500 cubic feet each, supposing it were capable of being equally allotted. But in respect of unavoidable loss from subdivision, a deduction of at least 10 per-cent. should be made to approximate the room to 500 feet each, the lowest allowance that I would venture to name as consistent with anything like regard to health, most defective as the ventilation avowedly is.

20. As a set off, however, it must be remembered that, there is always a certain percentage otherwise provided for in Hospital, in the untried compartment, and in the solitary cells. The average daily number thus excluded from the above computation was 36, which would about balance the loss of room by subdivision.

21. Assuming therefore the capacity of the Jail to be equal to 321 convicts, it will be obvious that, with an average strength of 579,

there must have been a great and most injurious degree of over-crowding during the past year. To lessen this evil, the local authorities took the only means in their power. Tents were pitched both before and after the monsoon, but the measure of relief thus afforded fell far short of the requirements of the case. In July, August, and September the tents were necessarily struck, and during these 3 months 14 deaths occurred, 9 of the number being from Atrophia, and the others, with one exception, from cachectic forms of bowel complaint. In these months the average strength was 617, in other words, there was but 283 cubic feet of sleeping space for each individual. Some additional room, equal to the reception of 50 men, was subsequently obtained by removing the debtors to other quarters, and a commencement has since been made on a shed, which, when completed, will be fit to receive some 50 more. But these measures are so disproportioned to the existing exigency, and the prospect of an adequate provision of suitable accommodation so distant, that I am again constrained to urge on attention the necessity of adopting out-door labour as the only means of arresting the occurrence of cachexial and thus reducing the present high rate of mortality, three-fourths of which is unquestionably preventible.

22. The accompanying table, exhibiting the ratios of sickness and mortality for the last 10 years in relation to strength, sufficiently shows that the proportion of deaths has regularly and rapidly increased with any material augmentation of numbers. But to estimate fairly the prevailing state of health, it is necessary to hold in view the fact that since 1856 it has been customary, under certain restrictions, to obtain the liberation of such prisoners as were hopelessly suffering from atrophia or other forms of cachectic disease induced by confinement. The numbers thus enlarged are shown in the column of remarks, and under ordinary circumstances they certainly would have gone to swell the casualty list, since it is within my knowledge that full three-fourths of them died after their discharge from Jail. The extent to which cholera contributed to mortality is also noted, and it will be understood, that its absence in 1857 and 1861 has no little share in the exceptional results entered opposite these years.

Years.	Average Strength.	Total Treated.	Average daily Number of Sick.	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength.	Remarks.
1854	570	889	32·3	44	7·7	9 died from cholera.
1855	489	793	29·4	22	4·4	None.
1856	484	892	23·8	20	4·1	5 died from cholera. 1 cachectic case liberated.
1857	479	731	26·5	8	1·7	No death from cholera. 6 cachectic cases liberated.
1858	527	781	27·5	42	7·9	3 died from cholera. 2 cachectic cases liberated.
1859	500	808	31·6	37	7·4	4 died from cholera. 2 cachectic cases liberated.
1860	465	663	27·2	19	4·1	3 died from cholera. 4 cachectic cases liberated.
1861	486	612	26·8	9	1·9	No deaths from cholera. 5 cachectic cases liberated.
1862	493	489	19·9	26	5·3	7 died from cholera. 7 cachectic cases liberated.
1863	579	677	26·6	42	7·3	No deaths from cholera. 9 cachectic cases liberated.

23. Comparing the decennial period, as given above, with that reviewed in Mr. Bettington's Report, it will be seen that the deaths ratio is now considerably less than in former years. But considering the numerous ameliorations and improvements introduced since 1854, I am very far from thinking that the comparison is so satisfactory as it ought to be or would have been had out-door work been conceded.

	Total Admission.	Total Deaths.	Average Strength.	Ratio per cent. of average annual Deaths to average Strength.
From 1844 to 1853 inclusive..	10,366	490	688	7·122
From 1854 to 1863 inclusive..	7,355	269	507	5·180

24. During the first period the Jail was over-crowded to excess, but as most of the prisoners were employed on road labour, the ordinary effects of confinement in the production of cachexia were comparatively little felt. The prevailing ill-health at that time appears

to have been largely due to bad sanitation, to the presence of foul drains, privies, and cesspools (Mr. Bettington's Report, page 12), and thus much of the mortality resulted from causes which filth and over-crowding would essentially generate, or invite notably cholera and low types of fever.

25. Shortly after commencement of the second decennial period matters were changed; the nuisances above adverted to were remedied, ventilation improved, and the strength reduced. Out-door labour was at the same time gradually relinquished, and finally altogether abolished in March 1856. In these altered circumstances cholera and fever ceased to be prominent as causes of death. But another and more hopeless type of disease speedily acquired increased development. Atrophia and Cachectic forms of bowel complaint, favoured by continued confinement, soon began to swell the ratio of mortality, and their influence has ever since been observable in proportion to over-crowding.

26. These results, as imperfectly tabulated in the margin, are unquestionably much less noticeable as respects atrophia than would have been shown had a better nomenclature been employed before 1847. But prior to that year "Debility" was the only term used in the Returns for cachexia, marasmus, senectus, and other forms of decay. I have included under atrophia *all* the deaths by debility, numbering 36, that occurred during the first 3 years of the decennial period ending in 1853, as there is no means now of knowing how many of them were owing to natural exhaustion or to other causes. Considering however that there were only 28 deaths from atrophy during the subsequent 7 years, it is but reasonable to suppose that the number given in the table is at least one-third over stated. On the other hand, the mortality from cachexia during the second period must be regarded as understated to the extent of the number liberated (paragraph 9), all of whom would certainly have died had confinement been continued.

Total Deaths from four prevailing forms of diseases.

Year.	Cholera.	Fevers.	Atrophia.	Bowel Complaint.
1844 to 1853 ..	104	120	64	83
1854 to 1863 ..	38	24	64	77

27. There were in all 677 sick treated during the year, of whom 602 were discharged, including 12 liberated or transferred, 42 died, and 21 remain at this date. The diseases generally were of the same asthenic type that I have so often before described. Many of the cases under ordinary circumstances would have been regarded as trivial, still they proved troublesome, and were often prolonged, owing to vital prostration, a condition seldom absent in those long imprisoned, and ever noticeable in proportion to the degree of over-crowding. Thus convalescence was rarely otherwise than tedious, while ever and again instances occurred in which recuperative power was so absolutely that cachectic exhaustion eventually ensued.

28. A simple form of Quotidian Fever was as heretofore the prevailing complaint. It was met with much more frequently than during the previous year, and contributed nearly one-third of the entire number treated. But influenced as its incidence is by the amount of rainfall, this result was to be looked for. Bowel complaints were next in point of prominence; the similar cases of Colic and Diarrhœa being mostly due to change of diet and habits among the recently incarcerated; while Dysentery in particular was very often witnessed in connection with cachectic health. Phlegmon was more largely represented than ordinary, solely that the committals were unusually numerous, for with rare exceptions it is seldom seen in those who have been long in confinement, and skin diseases also were for the same reason more frequent than customary.

Table of Diseases and Deaths.	Total Treated.	Deaths.
Fevers	218	3
Diseases of Lungs	13	..
Diseases of the Liver	2	..
Bowel Complaint	172	15
Diseases of the Brain	12	3
Dropsies	3	..
Rheumatic affections	8	..
Venereal affections	10	..
Abscesses and ulcers	100	..
Wounds and injuries	34	..
Diseases of the Eyes	7	..
Diseases of the Skin	45	..
Atrophia	35	21
Dracunculus	10	..
Scorbutus	2	..
Other diseases	6	..
Total	677	42

29. So far the various forms of disease followed exactly the same course as before, both in respect of relative frequency and season of occurrence. But with atrophia it was otherwise. That condition

of vital decay, owing its development essentially to over-crowding, was far more common than I have ever known it throughout a lengthened period of observation. This result was clearly foreseen in proportion as the strength went on increasing, and the only practicable remedy—out-door labour—was repeatedly pressed on attention as the year passed on. There were 35 cases of this intractable form of disease, of whom 3 were discharged, 10 were liberated, 21 died, and 1 remains.

KURRACHEE.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was inspected in March.

Buildings. 2. No new buildings have been constructed. The position of the Jail is low, and the town is gradually approaching to close proximity to it. The Jail, though of comparatively recent construction, fulfils but few of the requirements which are essential to health and economy.

Prisoners. 3. Their number and distribution are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1863	328,865	1,099	329,964
Daily average	901	3	904
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1862	784	4	788
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1863	1,648	16	1,664
Transferred to other districts	289	7	296
Released	1,086	8	1,094
Escaped	4	....	4
Died	32	....	32
Executed	3	....	3
Remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1863	1,018	5	1,023

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. Not reported.

Conduct of Prisoners. 5. Generally good.

Labour and manufactures. 6. The details are here subjoined :—

	1863.	1862.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged on manufactures	137	181
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realised	2,202 1 6	3,016 6 11
Average earning of each prisoner engaged on manufactures	16 1 2	16 10 8

7. These results are not satisfactory; manufactures, however, have not hitherto been vigorously prosecuted at Kurrachee. This table is confined to the Factory operations, and does not include the amount of earning from other sources.

Cost. 8. The details of the cost of maintenance are here exhibited :—

	1863.	1862.
Average number of prisoners	904	704
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day	0 1 10	0 1 8
Rations per annum	40 0 8	39 13 3
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	8 6 2	5 13 11
Fixed Establishment (including Guards)	9 0 3	14 13 1
Extra ditto ditto	13 8 11	11 8 6
Hospital charges (including European and Bazar medicines)	1 1 3	1 4 0
Contingent charges (including stationery)	4 3 9	3 13 6
Additions, alterations, and repairs	1 3 10	0 14 0
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	80 5 9	78 2 1

9. The total annual cost is high; this is due to the enhanced price of food and clothing. In fixed establishment and guards there has been some considerable reduction, but not sufficient to counterbalance the increase on the items before mentioned.

Classification. 10. No systematic classification in force.

Solitary confinement. 11. Resorted to chiefly for breaches of Jail discipline.

Education. 12. Attempted in the case of boys.

Garden. 13. None, and not practicable.

Sickness and mortality. 14. The details are given in the annexed tables.

Crime.				Sentence.				Period of Imprisonment.			
Particulars	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
No data.				*Term Prisoners.*				*Term Prisoners.*			
				1 year	11	1·2		3 months	5	0·4	
				2 years	10	1·1		6 do.	5	0·4	
				Above 2 years ..	9	0·7		1 year	8	0·9	
					30	3·0		2 years	5	0·4	
								Above 2 years ..	7	0·9	
									30	3·0	

Occupation.				Caste or Religion.				Diseases.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Prior to Imprisonment.				Hindoo.....	28	2·8		*Specific Diseases.*			
Labourers	5	0·4		Mussulman ..	2	0·2		Diarrhœa.....	6	0·6	
Sweeper	1	0·1			30	3·0		Fever.....	11	1·2	
Cultivators	20	2·1						Dysentery	4	0·3	
Sailor	1	0·1						Phthisis	2	0·2	
Servants	3	0·3							23	2·3	
	30	3·0						*Other Diseases.*			
During Imprisonment.								Atrophy	1	0·1	
In-door Labourers .	23	2·3						Ulcer	2	0·2	
Out-door.....	7	0·7						Ascites.....	1	0·1	
	30	3·0						Pneumonia	2	0·2	
								Small-pox	1	0·1	
									7	0·7	
									30	3·0	

Sex.				Locality of Imprisonment.				Age.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Males	30	3·0		Prisoners of District ..	30	3·0		From 20 to 25 years.	2	0·2	
								,, 25 to 30 ,,	11	1·2	
								,, 30 to 40 ,,	13	1·4	
								,, 40 to 50 ,,	1	0·1	
								Above 60 years	3	0·3	
									30	3·0	

Hospital Statistics.

Ratio per cent. of

Treated to average strength in jail.		Discharged to treated.		Deaths															
				To aggregate treated.		To total average strength in jail.		To average strength of admissions into Hospital.		From Cholera.		From Dysentery.		From Diarrhœa.		From Fever.		From Phthisis.	
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	To total average strength in jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.
..	217·0	..	93·4	..	1·5	..	3·0	..	..	..	..	0·3	..	0·6	..	1·2	..	0·2	..
		1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863

Ratio per cent. of

From other diseases.		From all diseases excepting cholera.		From other causes.				Among manufacturing prisoners.		Among non-manufacturing prisoners.		Amongunttried prisoners.	
				Accidental.		Suicidal.							
To total average strength in jail.		To total average strength in jail.		To total average strength in jail.		To total average strength in jail.		To total average strength in jail.		To total average strength in jail.		To total average strength in jail.	
To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.	
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	0·7	..	3·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862		1862		1862		1862		1862		1862		1862	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862		1862		1862		1862		1862		1862		1862	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862		1862		1862		1862		1862		1862		1862	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862		1862		1862		1862		1862		1862		1862	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1862		1862		1862		1862		1862		1862		1862	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength in Jail.		To treated.	
	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
Zymotic Diseases	No data.	886	No data.	12		1·0		1·3
Constitutional do.		4		2		0·2		50·0
Local do.		514		15		1·7		2·9
Developmental do.		10		1		0·1		10·0
Violent do.		469		..		..		..
Total.		1,883		30		3·0		64·2

15. The Civil Surgeon in his Annual Report states, that during the past year there has been an increased amount of sickness among prisoners in this jail as compared with the preceding year, and the treated to strength for the period under report has very considerably exceeded that of 1862; but if cases of contusion, ulcer, fractures, and wounds, or such cases as arose from injury during employment on the Kurrachee Harbour Works be excluded, the difference between the years will be found to be much reduced, or as 117 to 125. The more prevalent diseases were fevers, diseases of the stomach and bowels, abscesses and ulcers, wounds and injuries, and rheumatic affections. The class of fevers averaged 55 per cent. of the strength, and nearly the half of these (252) were admitted in the last quarter of the year. Stomach and bowel diseases averaged 21 per cent. and were especially observable in the first half of the year, in which period about four-sixths of the cases occurred.

16. The only form of epidemic disease occurring among prisoners during the year was small-pox, three cases of which came under treatment; it made its appearance in the jail towards the end of the year, when it was prevalent in the town and neighbourhood.

17. The mortality of the year has been somewhat in excess of that of former years, the deaths amounting to 30, and nearly two-thirds of them occurring in the last six months.

18. The ratio of treated to strength was 217, of deaths to strength three per cent., of deaths to treated 1·5, and the average daily number of sickness was 103.

19. The strength of prisoners averaged 904 for the year, including those prisoners in the subsidiary jails at Manora and the Hands Hill Quarries who were employed on the Kurrachee Harbour works; of these nearly six-sevenths were Mussulmans, and about one-seventh Hindoos; four were Europeans, six were Chinamen, and one was a Malay. Four were under 15 years of age, the very large proportion were below 40 years, 82 were between 40 and 50, 41 were between 50 and 60, and 13 were above 60. The great majority of admissions to hospital took place in men between 20 and 40 years of age.

20. The fall of rain during the year was heavy compared with what usually obtains in this province, viz., 13 inches and 65 cents., and it probably determined, in some degree, the number of admissions to hospital towards the latter part of the year.

21. No changes have been made in the Jail during the year, except the introduction of the new diet scale, which was modified somewhat to assimilate it as nearly as possible to the customary diet of the inhabitants of this province, viz., by the allowance of mutton and curd every alternate three days, as has hitherto been the practice in this Jail; much objection however was made by the prisoners to the use of oil, which, so far as I am aware, is not an article of diet in Sind.

22. This new diet scale has been too short a time in use for its effects on prisoners to be fully judged of as yet. So far as it has gone these appear to be satisfactory, as may be gathered from the records of the weights of prisoners on admission to, and discharge from, the jail; thus among prisoners whose sentences varied from one day to six months of those employed on in-door labour 27 gained 72 pounds and seven lost 31 pounds; of those on out-door labour (principally quarrying stone) 13 gained 24 pounds and 10 lost 26 pounds, while 75 on in-door and 37 on out-door labour neither gained nor lost.

HYDRABAD.

Inspection. 1. This jail was inspected in the month of March.

Buildings. 2. No new buildings have been constructed.

Prisoners. 3. The number and mode of distribution are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of Prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1863	137,448	2,865	140,313
Daily average	376	7	384
Number of Prisoners remaining in jail on the 31st December 1862	252	10	262
Number admitted into the jail during the year 1863	2,032	22	2,054
Transferred to other districts	531	..	531
Released	1,255	19	1,274
Escaped	1	..	1
Died	17	..	17
Executed	6	..	6
Remaining in jail on the 31st December 1863	474	13	487

Conduct of Jail Officers. 4. No report.

Conduct of prisoners. 5. No report.

Labor and manufactures. 6. The details are here subjoined.

	1863.			1862.		
Average number of prisoners daily engaged on manufactures	64			32		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Net profit realised	1,371	9	7	2,256	0	5
Average earning of each prisoner engaged on manufactures	21	6	10	70	8	0

7. These results are very unsatisfactory; it would appear from the above, that 32 prisoners in 1862 earned three times the amount of that which 64 prisoners earned last year, and that the net profits were in 1862 nearly double the amount realized last year. The Session Judge affords no information on these and other important points in the meagre report he has furnished, which is not drawn out in accordance with the instructions communicated to him. This subject has been brought to this officer's notice, with a view to an explanation of these unfavorable results, and to a more complete report in accordance with the form supplied being furnished in future.

Cost.

8. The different items of cost are given in the annexed table:—

	1863.			1862.		
Average number of prisoners	384			418		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	1	5	0	2	4
Rations per annum	31	11	11	52	11	4
Clothing, including bedding and blankets	8	14	10	3	11	3
Fixed establishment, including Guards	23	6	1	26	15	10
Extra do. do.	0	13	0	....		
Hospital charges, including European and bazar medicines	0	14	5	1	6	5
Contingencies, including stationery	6	9	3	2	14	9
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0	6	8	0	13	3
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	72	15	2	68	8	11

Although there has been a decrease in the two principal items of expenditure, yet, in consequence of the number of prisoners having been smaller, the total cost has risen from Rs. 68-8-11 to Rs. 73-15-23.

Classification.
Solitary confinement.
Education.
Garden.

No report on the these subjects.

Sickness and mortality.

The details are supplied in the subjoined tables.

Crime.				Sentence.				Period of Imprisonment.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Theft	11	3·2		*Term Prisoners.*				*Term Prisoners.*			
Breach of Trust.	1	0·2						3 months	1	0·2	
Misappropriation of property ..	2	0·4		1 year	13	3·4		6 do.	7	2·0	
Robbery	1	0·2		2 years	1	0·2		1 year	5	1·3	
Assault	2	0·4		Above 2 years. .	3	0·8		2 years	1	0·2	
	17	4·4			17	4·4			14	3·7	
								Life Prisoners.			
								From 5 to 10 years	3	0·7	
									17	4·4	

Occupation.				Caste or Religion.				Disease.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Prior to Imprisonment.				Hindoo	..	..		*Specific Diseases.*			
Cultivators....	15	4·0		Mussulmans ..	17	4·4		Diarrhœa.....	2	0 4	
Beggar	1	0·2						Phthisis	1	0·2	
Labourer	1	0·2						Fever	5	1·3	
	17	4·4							8	0·7	
During Imprisonment.								*Other Diseases.*			
Out-door labourers	8	2·1						Bronchitis	2	0·4	
In-door labourers	9	2·3						Pneumonia	3	0·6	
								Paralysis	1	0·2	
								Apoplexia.....	1	0·2	
								Atrophia	2	0·4	
	17	4·4							9	1·8	
									17	4·4	

Sex.				Locality of Imprisonment.				Age.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Males.....	17	4·4		Prisoners of district	15	4·0		From 20 to 25 years	2	0·4	
				Prisoners of other districts	2	0·4		Do. 25 to 30 do.	9	2·8	
								Do. 30 to 40 do.	3	0·6	
								Do. 40 to 50 do.	2	0·4	
								Do. 50 to 60 do.	...	...	
					17	4·4		Above 60 years..	1	0·2	
									17	4·4	

Hospital Statistics.

Treated to average strength in Jail.		Discharged to treated.		Ratio per cent. of Deaths.																	
				To aggregate treated.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of admissions into Hospital.		From Cholera.		From Dysentery.		From Diarrhœa.		From Fever.		From Phthisis.	
										To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength under this head.
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862
..	112·0	..	..	..	3·7	..	4·7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·4	..	..	..	0·2
21·17		..	..	..		..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	1·3	..	

Ratio per cent. of Deaths.																							
From other diseases.				From all diseases excepting Cholera.				From other Causes.						Among manufacturing Prisoners				Among non-manufacturing prisoners.				Among untried prisoners.			
								Accidental.				Suicidal.													
To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.	
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	1·8	..	..	..	4·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength in Jail.		To treated.	
	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
Zymotic diseases	No data.	318	No data.	7		2·0		2 2
Constitutional do		1		1		0·2		100·0
Local do		107		7		2·0		6·5
Developmental do		9		2		0·2		22·2
Violent do		14		..		..		..
Total....		449		17		4·4		130·9

SHIKARPOOR.

Inspection.

1. This Jail was inspected in the month of February.

Buildings.

2. No new buildings constructed.

Prisoners.

3. The strength and distribution of the prisoners are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1863	157,804	5,182	162,986
Daily average	433	14	447
Number of prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1862	418	13	431
Transferred to other districts	96	....	96
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1863	869	12	881
Released	818	14	832
Escaped	2	....	2
Died	18	....	18
Executed	4	....	4
Remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1863.	44	18	459

Conduct of Jail officers.

4. Satisfactory, with but one exception; the conduct of the Jailor, Mr. Woodward, for zeal and efficiency, is very favourably reported on.

Conduct of the prisoners.

5. Very satisfactory.

Labour and manufactures.

6. The earning of each prisoner engaged in manufactures and the net profits are given in the subjoined table :—

	1863.	1862.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged on manufactures	97	67
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	3,619 7 1	1,310 11 0
Average earning of each prisoner engaged on manufactures	37 5 0	19 9 0

7. These comparative results are satisfactory and creditable to the Shikarpoor Jail authorities.

Cost.

8. The details of the cost of maintenance per prisoner are exhibited below :—

	1863.			1862.		
Average number of prisoners	447			344		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Rations per day	0	0	10	0	0	10
Rations per annum	18	2	10	20	2	2
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	3	9	3	4	0	5
Fixed Establishment, including Guards	24	1	2	20	5	1
Extra do. do.	2	6	7	2	12	2
Hospital charges, including European and Bazar medicines	1	14	1	1	5	11
Contingencies (including stationery)	4	5	6	1	2	2
Additions, alterations, and repairs	5	15	7	1	13	10
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	59	15	7	51	10	1

9. The gross cost has risen from Rupees 51-10-1 to Rupees 59-15-7; there has been considerable increase of cost in the "fixed establishment and guards," "contingencies," and "additions and alterations." It is to these items that the increase in the gross cost is due; as no explanation has been furnished on these points, the Session Judge has been called upon to supply the necessary information.

Classification.

10. No systematic classification in force.

Solitary confinement.

11. Only resorted to in cases of breach of discipline. No prisoner has been sentenced by the courts to this mode of imprisonment.

Education.

12. An attempt is being made to teach juvenile delinquents reading and writing.

Garden.

13. Too small to supply all the vegetables required, but is well conducted.

Sickness and mortality.

14. The following tables give all the details under this heading:—

Crime.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Average strength under this head.
Theft	9	2·0	
Theft in a dwelling house ..	6	1·4	
Culpable Homicide	2	0·4	
Adultery	1	0·2	
	18	4·0	

Sentence.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Average strength under this head.
Term Prisoners.			
1 year	6	1·3	
2 years	6	1·3	
Above 2 years .	6	1·3	
	18	4·0	

Period of Imprisonment.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Average strength under this head.
Term Prisoners.			
3 months.....	4	0·9	
6 do.	5	1·1	
1 year	5	1·1	
2 years	1	0·2	
Above 2 years..	3	0·7	
	18	4·0	

Occupation.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Average strength under this head.
Prior to Imprisonment.			
Carpenters	1	0·2	
Combmakers	1	0·2	
Cultivators	16	3·6	
	18	4·0	
During imprisonment.			
In-door labourers .	16	3·6	
Unemployed	2	0·4	
	18	4·0	

Caste or Religion.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.
Hindoos.....	1	0·2	
Mussulmans ..	17	3·8	
	18	4·0	

Disease.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of Deaths to Average strength under this head.
Specific Diseases.			
Dysentery	1	0·2	
Diarrhœa.....	4	0·9	
Fevers	4	0·9	
	9	2·0	
Other Diseases.			
Atrophia	2	0·4	
Hepatitis	2	0·4	
Pneumonia	3	0·8	
Pleuritis	2	0·4	
	9	2·0	
	18	4·0	

Sex.				Locality of Imprisonment.				Age.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Males.....	18	4·0		Prisoners of district	18	4·0		From 20 to 25 years	3	0·8	
				Prisoners of other districts...	....			„ 25 to 30 do..	12	2·6	
								„ 30 to 40 do..	2	0·4	
								„ 40 to 50 do.	1	0·2	
									18	4·0	

Ratio per cent. of

reated to average strength in Jail.		Discharged to treated.		Deaths															
				To aggregate treated.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of admissions into Hospital.		From Cholera.		From Dysentery.		From Diarrhœa.		From Fever.		From Phthisis.	
										To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.	
..	1862	..	1862	..	1862	..	1862	..	1862	..	1862	..	1862	..	1862	..	1862	..	1862
16	9·1	..		2·4		4·0		..		..		0·2		0·9		0·9		..	
..	1863	95·5	1863	..	1863	..	1863	..	1863	..	1863	..	1863	..	1863	..	1863	..	1863

Ratio per cent. of

Deaths.

From other Diseases.				From all diseases excepting Cholera.				From other Causes.						Among manufacturing prisoners.				Among non-manufacturing prisoners.				Among untried prisoners.			
To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		Accidental.				Suicidal.													
								To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.	
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	2·0	..	..	..	4·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength in Jail.		To treated.	
	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
Zymotic Diseases	No data.	534	No data.	10		2·3	1·8	
Constitutional ditto.....		2		..		..	..	
Local ditto		203		6		1·3	2·9	
Developmental ditto		6		2		0·4	33·3	
Violent ditto		11		..		..	..	
Total..		756		18		4·0	38·0	

15. The Civil Surgeon, Dr. Ffolliot, remarks as follows in his Annual Report: "The Sudder Jail is situated on the high road leading from Sukkur, about 600 yards S.W. of the camp, and the same distance S.E. of the town of Shikarpoor; the walls form an irregular quadrangle enclosing a superficial area of 50,000 square yards. There is barrack accommodation for 797 prisoners, allowing 500 cubic feet of space to each, and Hospital accommodation for 68 patients, allowing 600 cubic feet to each.

16. "The dry system of conservancy obtains, and from the character of the soil and climate, cleanliness is easily maintained. Judging from the small amount of sickness among the long-term prisoners, the institution may be said to be comparatively healthy."

17. "The number of casualties during the year has amounted to 18; this is in excess of the preceding 5 years, in which the mortality appears to have been kept down to some extent by the practice of recommending old and sickly prisoners, upon whom confinement seemed to weigh injuriously, to be released."

18. "During the year under review the new scale of diet, sanctioned by Government Resolution No. 3352 of 16th October, and No. 3606 of 18th November 1862, has been introduced. The only modification I have been obliged to recommend, is an allowance of curd instead of dhall 5 days each week in the hot season and 3 days each week in the cold. Dall is not much used by the Scindee as food, and usually causes flatulency and diarrhœa if habitually used by the prisoners. The new scale of diet appears otherwise suitable, but I have not sufficient data at present to form a decided opinion."

19. "Sickness and mortality are found to have prevailed most among the short term prisoners and those recently committed to Jail; the out-door working gangs are composed of short term prisoners, but the labour at which they are employed is not of a nature to distress them very much, and it is doubtful if it can be advanced as the cause of sickness; it is doubtless an existing cause in numerous instances during the sickly season, but I believe the state of the prisoners' health on committal, and the mental depression resulting from confinement, are the chief causes."

20. "Debarred the use of intoxicating drugs, and compelled by fear of corporal punishment to submit to prison discipline and perform a certain amount of labour daily, is a life so oppoesd to the habits and disposition of the recently committed prisoner, that the first six or eight months of his incarceration weighs heavily upon him, and he is a frequent applicant to the Hospital malingering or suffering with disease. As regards food, clothing, and lodging, he is perhaps better off in Jail than at liberty, and rapidly improves in health and appearance when he settles down and becomes somewhat accustomed to his prison life."

HONORE.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was visited early in January of the current year.

Buildings. 2. The only new buildings have been two latrines. The Jail enclosure wall has been raised from 9¼ to 12½ feet as a measure of security.

Prisoners. 3. The number of prisoners and their disposal are exhibited below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of Prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1863	1,560	84	1,644
Daily average	130	7	137
Number of Prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1862	137	9	146
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1863	425	19	444
Transferred to other districts	99	..	99
Released	250	13	263
Escaped	..	..	..
Died	14	2	16
Executed	2	..	2
Remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1863	197	13	210

4. Is reported to have been good, with one exception, that of a Warder, who supplied a prisoner with sweetmeats, for which misconduct he was dismissed.

Conduct of Jail officers.

Conduct of prisoners.

5. Not satisfactory.

6. No manufactures have been carried on in this Jail; the small number of prisoners and its position in a remote part of the Presidency, where raw materials are scarcely procurable, have hitherto been obstacles to the introduction of manufactures; the prisoners are chiefly employed in quarrying and preparing stones for building purposes, large quantities of which have been exported to Karwar for the new works there under construction.

Labour and manufactures.

Cost.

7. The different items of cost of maintenance are given below :—

	1863.	1862.
Average number of prisoners	137	130
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day	0 1 3	0 1 2
Rations per annum	28 8 7	26 2 3
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	2 4 3	1 11 10
Fixed Establishment, including Guards	29 4 11	39 10 11
Extra ditto ditto	.....	.....
Hospital charges (including European and Bazar medicines)	1 15 0	2 15 5
Contingent charges (including Stationery)	7 4 7	3 13 1
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0 7 5	0 10 5
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	67 10 3	57 4 7

8. The cost per prisoner has risen from Rupees 57-4-7 to Rupees 67-10-3. The increase is due to the prices of food, clothing, and contingencies; the latter item, in this as in other Jails, includes many articles not formerly charged to the Jail, but supplied from the Adawlut; since the Jail establishment has been remodelled this charge has been separated and debited to the Jail.

Classification. 9. No systematic classification.

Solitary confinement. 10. Resorted to as part of Judicial sentences and as a punishment for breach of prison discipline.

Education. 11. None has been attempted.

Garden. 12. Only recently cultivated.

Sickness and mortality. 13. The details are here subjoined.

Crime.				Sentence.				Period of Imprisonment.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.	Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to Total average strength.	Ratio of deaths to Average strength under this head.
Robbery	1	0·7		*Term Prisoners.*				*Term Prisoners.*			
Theft	7	5·1									
Breach of Trust	1	0·7		1 year	12	8·7		3 months.....	7	5·1	
Forgery	1	0·7		2 do.....	1	0·7		6 do	3	2·2	
Abetment.....	2	1·4		Above 2 years..	3	2·2		1 year	3	2·2	
Receiving stolen property	2	1·4			16	11·6		2 do	1	0·7	
Extortion.....	1	0·7						Above 2 years..	2	1·4	
False Evidence..	1	0·7									
	16	11·6									

Occupation.				Caste or Religion.				Disease.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Prior to Imprisonment.								*Specific Diseases.*			
Carcoons	3	2·2		Hindoos.....	14	10·2		Dysentery	4	3·0	
Cultivators....	2	1·4		Mussulmans ..	2	1·4		Diarrhœa.....	8	5·8	
Cooly	3	2·2						Fever	..	..	
Goldsmiths ..	2	1·4			16	11·6			12	8·8	
Peons	2	1·4						*Other Diseases.*			
Zemindars	4	3·0						Pneumonia	1	0·7	
	16	11·6						Epilepsia	1	0·7	
								Nephritis.....	1	0·7	
								Senectus	1	0·7	
									4	2·8	
									16	11·6	

Sex.				Locality of Imprisonment.				Age.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Males	14	10·2		Prisoners of district	11	8·0		From 20 to 25 years	2	1·4	
Females.....	2	1·4		Prisoners of other district.	5	3·6		Do. 25 to 30 do.	1	0·7	
	16	11·6			16	11·6		Do. 30 to 40 do.	9	6·7	
								Do. 40 to 50 do.	1	0·7	
								Do. 50 to 60 do.	2	1·4	
								Above 60 years ..	1	0·7	
									16	11·6	

Ratio per cent. of

Treated to average strength in Jail.		Discharged to treated.	Deaths															
			To aggregate treated.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of admissions into Hospital.		From Cholera.		From Dysentery.		From Diarrhœa.		From Fever.		From Phthisis.	
									To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.	
1862	1863		1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	267·2	..	4·3	4·3	11·6	11·6	..	..	..	..	3·0	3·0	5·8	5·8	..	..	..	..

From other diseases.		From all diseases excepting Cholera.	From other Causes.				Among manufacturing prisoners.		Among non-manufacturing prisoners.		Among untried prisoners.	
			Accidental.		Suicidal.							
To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.	To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.		To total average strength in Jail.	
1862	1863		1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
2·8	2·8	11·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Ratio per cent. of

To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To average strength of treated under this head.	
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength.		To treated.	
	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
Zymotic Diseases.....	168	168	..	12	8·8	..	..	..
Constitutional do.		3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local do.		145	..	3	2·1	..	..	..
Violent do.		47	..	1	0·7	..	..	..
Developmental do.		3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	..	366		16	11·6	..	..	..

14. The Civil Surgeon, Dr. Ross, remarks in his Annual Report:—

15. "I have much pleasure in reporting that the various changes effected during the year in the housing and dieting, and other sanitary conditions of the prisoners, have been productive of the most marked benefit as regards their health."

16. "The Bombay scale of diet was introduced with hardly a murmur on the part of the prisoners; so almost imperceptibly did the substitution take place, and the introduction of raggee as a substitute for rice, which had formerly been abandoned in despair as a matter impossible of accomplishment, was effected without trouble of any kind. The contractors could not undertake to supply wheat or other grains, so that so great a variety in the diet has not been produced as was or could be wished. The prisoners have however thriven well upon their raggee diet, the superior nutritive qualities of which, compared with rice, were soon noticeable, and the change, with the introduction of the considerable allowance of fresh vegetables, rendered possible by the establishment of the garden, and the healthier quarters the prisoners now occupy, have entirely prevented the access of the Scurvy which in

former years, especially towards the close of the debilitating monsoon, used to bring nearly half the prisoners on the sick list, and break down the constitution of the rest."

17. "I have also been informed, that several of the prisoners, who had been accustomed to only rice before, and who dislike raggee on its introduction, speak highly since their release from Jail of its nutritive properties, stating that they felt they could do a better day's work on it than on rice."

18. "I believe the form of diet at present in use to be equal to the wants of the prisoners, although it might be improved by the alternation with raggee, of wheat or jowaree, if these were procurable."

ADEN.

Inspection. 1. This Jail was not inspected.

Buildings. A female ward has been built; accommodation for females was urgently required, as such prisoners were formerly confined in the only two solitary cells in the Jail. The Jail buildings are described as totally unadapted for a prison. An hospital is urgently required, as all but the simplest cases of sickness are sent to the Civil Hospital at some distance for treatment.

Prisoners. 3. The strength and distribution of the prisoners are given below :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Aggregate of the daily number of Prisoners of all classes, sick and well, in custody during the year 1863	43,827	324	44,151
Daily average	120	..	120
Number of Prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1862	118	..	118
Number admitted into the Jail during the year 1863 ..	390	26	416
Transferred to other districts.....	..	..	..
Released	391	25	416
Escaped	1	..	1
Died	2	..	2
Executed.....	..	..	..
Remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1863	117	1	118

Conduct of prisoners.

4. Good; not a single punishment was inflicted for breach of discipline.

Labour and manufactures.

5. The following table gives the net profits and earning of each prisoner:—

	1863.	1862.
Average number of prisoners daily engaged on manufactures	70	132
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Net profit realized	3,476 3 4	4,347 4 4
Average earning of each prisoner engaged on manufactures	49 10 6	32 14 11

6. These results show an increase in the rates of earnings of each prisoner from Rupees 32-14-11 to Rupees 49-10-6. This affords a favourable contrast, which appears to have been erroneously estimated in the 9th paragraph of the Assistant Political Resident's Report.

Cost.

7. The cost of maintenance for the last two years is given below:—

	1863.	1862.
Average number of prisoners	116	124
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations per day	0 2 3	0 2 4
Rations per annum	50 13 11	51 3 7
Clothing (including bedding and blankets)	1 9 11	2 7 7
Fixed Establishment, including Guards	69 9 7	58 1 10
Extra ditto ditto	....	....
Hospital charges (including European and Bazar medicines)	2 7 4	0 12 1
Contingencies, including Stationery	3 1 10	1 4 7
Additions, alterations, and repairs	0 10 2	0 3 10
Total cost of each prisoner per annum	127 0 6	114 1 6

8. The charge for fixed establishment and guards is large, and the increase from Rupees 58-1-10 to Rupees 69-9-7 is unfavorable.

This is however explained to have been caused by the small number of convicts confined and the palpable unfitness of the building, rendering a strong military guard necessary. The troops in Aden also receive not only their regular pay and batta, but daily rations in addition. There are no doubt exceptional circumstances at Aden which tend to enhance the cost of maintenance; some of them have been attempted to be removed, but as yet without success. The transfer of a few Chinese convicts, of sentences above ten years, in substitution of the hired sweepers, would no doubt be a measure of economy, and will be if possible effected.

Classification. 9. No report.

Solitary confinement. 10. Does not appear to be resorted to.

Education. 11. No report.

Garden. 12. Consists of a very small patch of ground within the enclosure, which in the cold season yields common vegetables. The want of good water prevents cultivation being extended.

Sickness and mortality. 13. The details are subjoined in the following tables:—

Crime.				Sentence.				Period of Imprisonment.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Robbery.....	2	1·6		Life	2	1·6		*Life Prisoners.* From 10 to 20 years	2	1·6	

Occupation.				Caste or Religion.				Disease.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Prior to Imprisonment.				Hindoos....	2	1·6		*Specific Diseases.*			
Ramoosy	1	0·8						Diarrhœa.....	1	0·8	
Boorood.....	1	0·8						*Other Disease.*			
	2	1·6						Bronchitis	1	0·8	
During Imprisonment.											
Boorood	1	0·8									
Labourer	1	0·8									
	2	1·6									

Sex.				Locality of Imprisonment.				Age.			
Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to		Particulars.	Number died.	Ratio of Deaths to	
		Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.			Total average strength.	Average strength under this head.
Males	2	1·6		Prisoners of district	2	1·6		Above 60 years..	2	2·6	

Hospital Statistics.

Ratio per cent. of

Treated to average strength in Jail.		Discharged to treated.		Deaths																	
				To aggregate treated.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of admissions into Hospital.		From Cholera.		From Dysentery.		From Diarrhœa.		From Fever.		From Phthisis.	
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.	To total average strength in Jail.	To average strength of treated under this head.
..	172·7	..	96·7	..	0·9	..	1·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
										1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862	1862
										1863	1863	1863	1863	1863	1863	1863	1863	1863	1863	1863	1863

Ratio per cent. of

Deaths.																					
From other diseases.		From all diseases excepting Cholera.		From other causes.				Among manufacturing prisoners.		Among non-manufacturing prisoners.		Among untried prisoners.									
				Accidental.				Suicidal.													
To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.		To total average strength in Jail.		To average strength of treated under this head.	
1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	0·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	..	1863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
..	..	1863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Admissions into Hospital.		Deaths.		Ratio per cent. of deaths			
					To daily average strength in Jail.		To treated.	
	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863	1862	1863
Zymotic Diseases	..	120	..	1	..	0·8	..	..
Constitutional ditto.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Local ditto	..	74	..	1	..	0·8	..	..
Violent ditto	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
Epidemic Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	..	209	..	2	..	..	..	..

14. The Civil Surgeon states in his Annual Report, that " the state of health of the prisoners during the entire year gives the best testimony in favour of the whole interior economy of this Jail.

15. " No transfer of prisoners has taken place from Aden to other Jails, nor has any prisoners been received from other stations. It has, I understand, been directed by Government, that no life prisoners shall in future be sent to Aden. The 69 men remaining, many of whom are far advanced in years absorbed, and the Aden Jail which at present is but a small establishment, will as a matter of consequence sink into insignificance."

16. " The numerical strength of the prisoners in the Aden Jail, including debtors and men condemned to short periods of imprisonment, in addition to the life prisoners, necessarily fluctuates. Thus on 31st December 1862 the number of all grades amounted to 132, whereas on 31st December 1863, the total strength is recorded as 121 prisoners."

17. " On the 1st January 1863 there remained 9 cases under treatment, and 209 admission have taken place during the year,

giving a total of 218 treated. Of this number 211 have been discharged, 2 have died, and 5 were remaining on 31st December 1863."

18. "The number of admissions and the mortality have been less during the last than in the previous years, as will be at once seen by the annexed table."

Years.	Strength.	Total of admission.	Percentage of		
			Treated to strength.	Deaths to strength.	Deaths to treated.
1860.....	164	150	93·0	1·7	2·0
1861.....	144	162	111·0	2·7	2·4
1862.....	133	242	183·3	3·7	2·1
1863.....	121	218	180·1	1·6	0·9

19. "The year 1863 was, in a meteorological point of view, or average year at Aden, or perhaps to the sensation, a cooler year than usual, from the fact that the South-west monsoon set in at an earlier period (in the month of May) and continued till September. The violent hot winds were not so numerous and less oppressive than in the former year, and the showers or dust storms from the north but few."

20. "No cases of epidemic disease occurred in the town, excepting the usual amount of small-pox among the Somali population."

21. "I have in previous Reports called attention to the fact that there are in the Aden Jail 69 prisoners who have been upwards of 15 years in confinement, and that of this number 15 are above 60 and 33 above 50 years of age, a circumstance which acquires importance in estimating the sickness and mortality in the Jail."

22. "The largest proportional number of admissions into hospital is recorded among those men who have been from 1 to 3 years under restraint, but the circumstance is exceptional and fortuitous. The prisoners are but 4 in number, and it appears that each man has been once a quarter under medical treatment. The proportional number of treated will, on the other hand, always be found largest

among the prisoners condemned to short periods of confinement, viz. form 1 month to one year; they look forward anxiously to the period of release, whilst their interest is to pass as much of their term of durance in idleness as they possibly can. These furnish the trivial hospital cases, and swell the amount of admissions by returning to hospital whenever they have the chance. The largest percentage of admissions to strength will, after the beforementioned class, be found among the 69 prisoners who have been upwards of 15 years in Jail, among these occur the serious hospital cases, and among these are found the only two casualties which took place during the year."

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prison's Office,
Poona, 1st October 1864.

BOMBAY: PRINTED AT THE EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, BYCULLA.

No. 2374 of 1865.

Judicial Department.

Bombay Castle, 22nd July 1865.

Letter from the Inspector General of Prisons, dated 1st October 1864.

Forwards the Annual Prison Report for the year 1863.

Resolution.—From this Report it appears that the total expenditure on Jails in this Presidency (exclusive of Lock-ups) in 1863 was Rupees 3,74,961-8-0, against which may be set off the net profits of convict labour, amounting to Rupees 79,965-4-11, leaving a balance of Rupees 2,94,996-3-1 as the actual charge of Jails on public revenues.

2. The daily average number of Prisoners in all the Jails was 5,010, so that the maintenance of each Prisoner cost the State at the rate of Rupees 58-14-1 for the year, or Rupees 4-14-6 per mensem.

3. In the previous year each Prisoner cost Rupees 55-0-4. There was a rise in the charge therefore of between 7 and 8 per cent., at which Government are not surprised, considering the increase in value both of labour and provisions during the year in question.

4. Approaching details, it is impossible to avoid being struck with the variation in the cost of Prisoners in the different Jails.

5. The confinement of a convict at Rutnagherry cost more than double the same at Dhoolia. At the former place the cost was Rupees 109-2-4, at the latter Rupees 53-3-9. Putting Aden on one side, the cost at the other Jails ranged between these extremes.

6. Much of this variation is attached to the single item of guards, and this from two causes:—1*st*, the structural differences in the Jail buildings, by which larger Guards are necessitated for some Jails than others; and *2nd*, the fact that numbers of Prisoners were withdrawn in 1863 from certain Jails for the re-inforcement of out-door

gangs, by which means the full charge of guarding those Jail was divided among the unduly small number of Prisoners that remained.

7. With regard to the 1st of these causes, it would be interesting if Dr. Wiehe would furnish a statement showing the cost of guarding each Jail as compared with the number of Prisoners the Jail can hold according to its Regulation cubic capacity. The cost of guarding those numbers in excess of what would be necessary in a better contrived building would, capitalized, indicate means towards the alteration or reconstruction of the Jail.

8. The charge for guarding each Prisoner at Dharwar, viz. Rupees 40-13-9, is not only very high, but more than double the same charge for the previous year (Rupees 17-0-4). The increase is explained as on account of compensation and reliefs; but as these causes have not created a similar increase elsewhere, the explanation is not sufficient.

9. To enable Government to make a comparison of the economical management of the various Jails, it is necessary to separate the charge for Guards and Establishments from the other expenses, which are more under the control of the officer in charge. This has been done in the margin, and considerable variation is still apparent. A Prisoner cost Rs. 71-5-6 at Kurrachee, Rupees 57-4-5 at Sattara, while at Shikarpoor, Sholapoor, and Tanna the charge was under Rupees 36-0-0. Much variation may of course be attributed to local causes, but there is still reason to believe that much is due to different systems of management. Thus at Sattara, Tanna, Shikarpoor, Hydrabad, and Aden, it is found that in spite of the rise in value of grain, &c., there was an actual reduction in the cost of each Prisoner's food from that of the pre-

Names of Jails.	Average cost of each Prisoner per annum, exclusive of Guards and Establishments.		
	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	45	10	7
Ahmednuggur	39	7	4
Dhoolia	37	2	11
Sholapoor	35	10	6
Dharwar	48	8	10
Sattara	57	4	5
Rutnagherry	47	12	10
Tanna	35	7	8
Surat	54	15	3
Kaira	50	4	1
Ahmedabad	47	1	4
Kurrachee	71	5	6
Shikarpoor	35	14	5
Hydrabad	49	9	1
Honore	38	5	4
Aden	57	6	11

vious year, although in the case of all other Jails, there was a rise more or less considerable. This is creditable generally to the management of the five Jails mentioned; but it would have been more satisfactory if the fact had been investigated for the information of the Managers of other Jails where the same economy was not attained.

10. The variation is observable also in the charges for clothing in the different Jails, and is still more marked in the charges for contingencies. Under the latter head reduction has been effected in 5 Jails, while there is an increase in 11, and the rates for 1863 vary from Rupees 1-0-11 at Sholapoor to Rupees 7-4-7 at Honore. Government will be glad to hear the explanation of the exceptionally high rates of contingent charges at Honore, Hydrabad, and Shikarpoor, referred to by Dr. Wiehe in his 79th paragraph.

11. If difference is observable in the expenditure per Prisoner in the different Jails, the same is still more so in the average yearly earnings of the Prisoners employed on remunerative works. The average at Poona was 89-12-10, at Tanna 48-2-5, at Surat 17-1-6, at Ahmedabad 9-5-9, at Sattara 1-3-6 (which Dr. Wiehe considers only partly explained), and at Honore there was loss.

12. The economic management of the Jails, however important, is still subordinate to the question of punitive discipline, and the first point to which the attention of Government is required, is the deterring effect of Jails on crime. Government notice the increased number of re-convictions in 1863, but consider that the Penal Code has been too recently introduced for significance to be attached to that fact. For the present, Government must be content to believe with Dr. Wiehe that the rate of re-convictions in this Presidency will compare favourably with the same in other parts of India.

13. The mortality was represented by 252 deaths in Hospital against a daily average of 5,010 Prisoners, giving a rate of about 50 in a thousand. This is satisfactory, so far as being below the average rate of previous years. But it is to be noticed, that there was an exceptional absence of Cholera, which can seldom be counted on, 2 cases only being recorded. On the other hand, the death rates in

some Jails were increased by the admission of Prisoners who brought with them the seeds of fatal diseases from the fever stricken gangs in Canara. On the whole, the Government are convinced that much room is still left for attaining the greatest possible healthiness in the Jails, and are impressed with the necessity of affording more Prison accommodation by the construction of Central Jails.

14. The classing of suicides and executions under the head of violent diseases is clearly inappropriate. Suicide might by a strain be considered the result of mental disease, induced possibly by confinement, but an execution should, as far as prison statistics are concerned, be considered a release.

15. It is to be observed, that there are 12 instances of release from Jail in consequence of sickness, and since 1863, it is believed that the practice of applying to Government to order releases on this account has increased. In the face of the too high death rate prevailing in the Jails, Government cannot say that this practice should be discouraged; but as the releases are recommended and sanctioned on the express ground of the imminent danger to the prisoner's life from his continuance in confinement, it is only logical that such releases should be considered with deaths in determining the rates of mortality with a view to the ascertainment of the healthiness of the various Jails. In future Returns the Inspector General should show the actual death rates as at present, and also the increase caused by the inclusion of the releases now under notice.

16. The statistics given by Dr. Wiehe in his 111th and following paragraphs, tending to show the different rates of mortality prevailing among male and female prisoners, among prisoners sentenced to longer or shorter terms of imprisonment, and those who have been in prison for a longer or shorter time, among in-door and out-door labourers, among prisoners divided according to their crimes, their castes, and their previous occupations, &c. will, when sufficiently extended to, admit a safe Law of average, be of the greatest interest, and of practical use in the application of the theory of punishment.

17. Most of these statistics, however, as given in their present shape, are deficient in a most material point, and will be useless, or rather misleading, unless the omission be supplied. Except in the

case of male and female and in-door and out-door labourers, the statistics merely compare the death rate of particular classes with the total daily average of all prisoners confined, and with the general death rate. They omit to show what ratio is borne by the numerical strength of those classes to the total strength of all classes confined, and what is the percentage of deaths in each class.

18. Thus the statistics show, that of the prisoners who died in 1863, there were more thieves than any other criminals, and the inference is suggested, that thieves are more likely to die in prison than other criminals; but there can be no doubt that more thieves died simply because more thieves went to Jail.

19. Again, it is shown that 19 Bheels died and 16 Brahmins, and it is hinted that the common idea of confinement being more prejudicial to Bheels than to other and particularly the sedentary classes may be a mistake. Now, it is possible that confinement may be as prejudicial to the Brahmin through his educated sensitiveness, as to the Bheel through his love of freedom, and it is most desirable that the point should be investigated. But as these Returns do not show out of how many Bheels the 19 died, and out of how many Brahmins the 16 died, they show nothing at all.

20. Government hope that it may be practicable in future Returns to give these statistics in a useful shape. In the mean time they consider this Report to be of great interest and an advance on its predecessors, and desire to express their general satisfaction with the proceedings of the year reported, under Dr. Wiehe's superintendence.

C. GONNE,

Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX N°. II., &c.

STATEMENT

STATEMENT showing the Number of Admissions and Disposal Sind, and Aden during

Jails.	1			2			3			4			5		
	Aggregate of the daily average No. of Prisoners of all classes, sick and well, from the 1st January to 31st December 1863.			Daily average strength of Prisoners.			Number of Prisoners remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1862.			Number admitted into Jail during the year 1863.			Total number in Jail, or aggregate of columns 3 and 4.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Poona	96,304	14,512	110,814	264	40	304	384	25	409	1,135	91	1,226	1,519	116	1,635
Ahmednuggur	70,736	9,182	79,918	193	25	218	193	24	217	572	51	623	765	75	840
Dhoolia	104,756	13,365	118,121	287	36	323	62	35	97	1,150	95	1,245	1,212	130	1,342
Sholapoor....	2,091	263	2,354	174	22	196	237	12	249	621	58	679	858	70	928
Dharwar ..	123,571	16,187	139,758	338	44	382	300	43	343	972	83	1,055	1,272	126	1,398
Sattara	2,334	562	2,896	140	40	180	171	42	213	488	90	578	650	132	791
Rutnagherry.	35,237	6,259	41,496	96	17	113	78	14	92	243	21	264	231	35	356
Tanna	117,708	6,177	123,885	322	16	339	476	25	501	1,766	58	1824	2,242	83	2,325
Surat	70,476	10,341	80,817	193	28	221	193	13	206	921	43	964	1,114	56	1,170
Kaira	57,891	5,876	63,767	148	15	163	156	18	174	1,016	102	1,118	1,172	120	1,292
Ahmedabad..	202,740	8,777	211,517	555	24	579	569	19	588	1,021	62	1,083	1,519	81	1,671
Kurrachee ..	328,865	1,099	329,964	901	3	904	784	4	788	1,643	16	1,664	2,432	20	2,452
Shikarpoor ..	157,804	5,182	162,986	433	14	447	418	13	431	869	12	881	1,287	25	1,312
Hydrabad ..	137,448	2,865	140,313	376	8	384	252	10	262	2,032	22	2,054	2,284	32	2,316
Honore	1,560	84	1,644	130	7	137	137	9	146	425	19	444	562	28	590
Aden	43,827	324	44,151	120	1	120	118	..	118	390	26	416	508	26	534
Total....	1,553,346	101,055	1,654,401	4,670	340	5,010	4,528	306	4,834	15,269	849	16,118	19,636	1,155	20,952

No. II.

of PRISONERS *of all Classes in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency, the year* 1863.

6		7		8		9		10		11		12			13	14	15	16	REMARKS.
Transferred to other districts during the year 1863.		Released during the year 1863.		Escaped during the year 1863.		Died during the year 1863.		Executed during the year 1863.		Total of columns 6 to 10.		Number remaining in Jail on the 31st December 1863.			Percentage of Deaths to average strength in column 2.	No. the Jail is capable of containing, allowing 500 cubic feet of air to each man.	No. confined above capacity.	No. confined below capacity.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.					
424	..	780	72	..	..	22	..	2	..	1,228	72	291	44	335	7·1	552	..	248	
67	..	451	52	..	..	10	2	1	..	529	54	236	21	252	5·5	204	14	..	
4	..	727	90	..	..	10	..	1	..	742	90	470	40	510	2·7	416	..	93	
84	..	580	50	..	..	2	..	3	..	669	50	189	20	209	1·0	90	149	..	
75	..	790	80	1	..	10	2	2	..	878	82	394	44	438	3·1	632	..	250	
55	1	426	88	2	1	1	..	4	..	488	90	171	42	213	0·5	125	56	..	
1	2	187	19	..	..	2	..	1	..	191	21	130	14	144	1·8	345	..	201	
473	9	1,043	38	1	..	22	1	1	..	1,540	48	702	35	737	6·1	313	26	..	
289	..	544	18	.	..	24	2	7	..	864	20	250	36	286	11·9	200	21	..	
35	..	939	97	2	..	16	5	1	..	993	102	179	18	197	12·2	139	24	..	
129	..	842	52	3	..	40	2	..	..	1,014	54	576	27	603	7·3	516	63	..	
289	7	1,086	8	4	..	32	..	3	..	1,414	15	1,018	5	1,023	3·0	938	..	34	
96	..	818	14	2	..	18	..	4	..	938	14	349	11	360	4·0	729	..	282	
531	..	1,255	19	1	..	17	..	6	..	1,811	19	474	13	487	4·7	389	89	..	
99	..	250	13	..	..	14	2	2	..	365	15	197	13	210	11·6	191	..	54	
..	..	391	25	1	..	2	..	..	..	394	25	114	1	115	1·6	130	..	10	
2,651	19	11,109	735	17	1	242	16	38	..	14,057	771	5,740	384	6,124	5·15	5,909	442	1,172	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT

ABSTRACT RETURN of Mortality in the Jails of

Jails.	Aggregate of the daily Number of Prisoners of all classes in custody during the year 1863.			Daily average strength of Prisoners of all classes in custody during the year 1863.			Aggregate number Treated during the year.	Daily average number Treated.	Number discharged Cured.	Number died.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.				
Poona	96,302	14,512	110,814	264	40	304	273	14	246	22
Ahmednuggur..	70,736	9,182	79,918	193	25	218	615	17	611	12
Dhoolia	104,756	13,365	118,121	287	36	323	436	18	426	9
Sholapoor.....	2,091	263	2,354	174	22	196	244	16	242	2
Dharwar	123,571	16,187	139,758	338	44	382	503	19	486	12
Sattara.....	2,334	562	2,896	140	40	180	145	5	146	1
Rutnagherry ..	35,237	6,259	41,496	96	17	113	259	7	244	2
Tanna	117,708	6,177	123,885	322	16	339	518	18	482	21
Surat	70,476	10,341	80,817	193	28	221	203	5	112	26
Kánra	57,891	5,876	63,767	148	14	163	467	17	431	20
Ahmedabad.....	202,740	8,777	211,517	555	24	579	653	26	602	42
Kurrachee	328,865	1,099	329,964	901	3	940	1,883	130	1,837	30
Shikarpoor	157,804	5,182	162,986	433	14	447	756	12	722	18
Hydrabad.....	137,448	2,865	140,313	376	7	384	449	5	435	17
Honore	1,560	84	1,644	130	7	137	366	16	341	16
Aden	43,827	324	44,151	120	0·88	120	209	7	211	2
Total	1,553,346	101,055	1,654,401	4,670	337·88	5,010	7,979	332	7,574	252

No. III.

the Bombay Presidency, Sind, and Aden for the year 1863.

Ratio per cent. of Treated to Average Strength.	Ratio per cent. of Discharged to Treated.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Treated.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Average Strength.	Classification and Ratios of Deaths.													
				Deaths from													
										Other Causes.							
				Cholera.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Fever.	Phthisis.	Other Diseases.	Suicide.	Drowning.	Accidents.	Natural decay.	By bite of Snake.	Total.	Total of all Classes of Deaths.
91·9	90·11	7·7	7·1	..	..	15	2	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
282·1	96·8	1·9	5·5	..	3	..	3	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
13·5	94·0	2·0	2·7	..	..	1	..	..	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	9
19·4	90·0	0·8	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
136·7	93·1	2·2	3·1	2	..	4	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
80·5	96·6	0·6	0·5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
241·8	91·7	0·7	1·8	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
152·8	91·9	4·0	6·1	..	5	4	1	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
64·2	73·2	18·5	11·9	..	3	14	..	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
286·3	91·3	4·2	12·2	..	3	8	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
112·8	88·9	6·4	7·3	..	7	7	3	..	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
217·0	93·4	1·5	3·0	..	4	6	12	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
169·1	95·5	2·4	4·0	..	1	4	4	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
112·0	21·17	3·7	4·7	..	..	2	5	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
267·2	93·1	4·3	11·6	..	4	8	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
172·7	96·7	0·9	1·6	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
159·26	94·92	75·9	5·02	2	30	74	34	8	103	..	..	..	1	..	1	252

STATEMENT

Jails.	Classification and Ratios of Deaths.								Religion.			
	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Average Strength.								Number admitted during the year.			
	By Cholera.	By Dysentery.	By Diarrhœa.	By Fever.	By Phthisis.	By all other Diseases.	By other Causes.	Total.	Of Hindus.	Of Mussulmans.	Of Christians.	Of other Denominations.
Poona	..	..	4·9	0·6	0·3	1·3	..	7·1	882	117	11	216
Ahmednuggur	..	1·4	..	1·4	..	2·7	..	5·5	501	60	1	61
Dhoolia	..	..	0·3	..	..	2·13	..	2·7	1,074	158	4	9
Sholapoor	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	..	1·0	400	80	..	199
Dharwar	0·04	..	1·04	..	..	1·5	..	3·1	820	209	6	20
Sattara	..	..	..	0·5	..	..	..	0·5	486	92	..	..
Rutnagherry	..	..	..	..	0·9	0·9	..	1·8	224	34	1	5
Tanna	..	1·4	1·2	0·2	..	3·3	..	6·1	1,220	451	45	108
Surat	..	1·4	6·4	..	0·5	3·6	..	11·9	669	124	5	166
Kaira	..	1·8	4·9	1·8	1·2	2·5	..	12·2	800	123	1	194
Ahmedabad	..	1·2	1·2	0·5	..	4·4	..	7·3	800	170	1	112
Kurrachee	..	0·4	0·6	1·3	0·1	0·6	..	3·0	95	1,523	10	36
Shikarpoor	..	0·2	0·9	0·9	..	2·0	..	4·0	41	822	..	18
Hydrabad	..	..	0·6	1·4	0·3	2·4	..	4·7	167	1,855	3	29
Honore	..	2·9	5·8	..	..	2·9	..	11·6	300	33	27	84
Aden	..	..	0·8	..	..	0·8	..	1·6	12	51	31	322
Total	0·04	0·59	1·47	0·68	0·16	2·06	0·02	5·02	8,491	5,902	146	1,579

No. III—(*continued*).

Deaths.				Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Average Strength.				Sex.				Sentences.							
										Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Average Strength.		Deaths.				Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Average Strength.			
												Term Prisoners.				Among Term Prisoners.			
Among Hindus.	Among Mussulmans.	Among Christians.	Among other Denominations.	As respects Hindus.	As respects Mussulmans.	As respects Christians.	As respects other Denominations.	Males.	Females.	Among Males.	Among Females.	Of above 2 years Sentence.	Of 2 years and above 1 year.	Of 1 year and under, including Civil Prisoners.	Life Prisoners.	Of above 2 years sentence.	Of 2 years and above 1 year.	Of 1 year and under, including Civil Prisoners.	Life Prisoners.
21	.	..	1	6·2	..	..	0·9	22	..	7·1	..	13	4	3	2	4·2	1·3	1·0	0·6
7	1	..	4	3·2	0·5	..	1·8	10	2	4·6	0·9	6	1	3	2	2·7	0·5	1·4	0·9
7	2	..	..	2·1	0·6	..	..	9	..	2·7	..	4	2	3	..	1·2	0·6	0·9	..
2	.	..	..	1·0	..	..	..	2	..	1·0	..	2	..	....	..	1·0	..	..	..
11	1	..	..	2·9	0·2	..	..	10	2	2·6	0·5	3	4	5	..	0·8	1·0	1·3	..
1	..	..	..	0·5	..	..	..	1	..	0·5	..	1	..	....	..	0·5	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	0·9	..	0·9	..	2	..	1·8	..	1	..	1	..	0·9	..	0·9	..
14	6	..	1	4·1	1·7	..	0·3	20	1	5·9	0·2	4	5	3	9	1·1	1·5	0·9	2·6
24	2	..	..	10·9	1·0	..	..	24	2	10 9	1·0	6	4	16	..	2·8	1·8	7·3	..
18	2	..	..	11·0	1·2	..	..	15	5	9·2	3·0	2	3	13	2	1·2	1·8	8·0	1·2
39	3	..	..	6·8	0·5	..	..	40	2	6·9	0·4	20	6	14	2	3·5	1·0	2·4	0·4
2	28	..	..	0·3	2·7	..	..	30	..	3·0	..	9	10	11	..	0·7	1·1	1·2	..
1	17	..	..	0·2	3·8	..	..	18	..	4·0	..	6	6	6	..	1·3	1·3	1·3	..
..	17	..	..	..	4·7	..	..	17	..	4·7	..	3	1	13	..	0·8	0·2	3·4	..
14	2	..	..	10·2	1·4	..	..	14	2	10·2	1·4	3	1	12	..	2·2	0·7	8·7	..
2	..	..	..	1·6	..	..	..	2	..	1·6	..	..	..	....	2	..	..	..	1·6
164	81	1	6	3·27	1·61	0·02	0·12	236	16	4·70	0·32	83	47	103	19	1·65	0·94	2·05	0·38

STATEMENT

Jails.	Period of Imprisonment at time of Death.										Ratio per Cent. of Deaths to Average Strength among									
	Term Prisoners.					Life Prisoners.					Term Prisoners.					Life Prisoners.				
	3 months and under.	6 months and above 3 months.	1 year and above 6 months.	2 years and above 1 year.	Above 2 years.	Under 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	From 10 to 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	Above 30 years.	3 months and under.	6 months and above 3 months.	1 year and above 6 months.	2 years and above 1 year.	Above 2 years.	Under 5 years.	From 5 to 10 years.	From 10 to 20 years.	From 20 to 30 years.	Above 30 years.
Poona	1	..	4	4	8	1	2	..	..	2	0·3	..	1·3	1·3	2·7	0·3	0·6	..	..	0·6
Ahmednuggur	..	1	2	1	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	0·5	0·9	0·5	2·7	..	..	..	..	0·9
Dhoolia	1	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·3	1·2	0·6	0·6	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapoor	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	..	3	2	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·7	0·4	0·3	0·7	..	..	..	..	..
Sattara	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagherry	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	0·9	..	..	..	0·9	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna	2	1	3	5	1	9	..	..	..	..	0·6	0·3	0·9	1·4	0·3	2·6	..	..	..	..
Surat	..	5	5	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·3	2·3	4·6	2·7	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	4	4	5	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	2·5	2·5	3·1	1·9	1·1	..	..	..	..	1·1
Ahmedabad	10	5	9	4	12	2	..	..	..	..	1·6	0·7	1·5	0·6	2·6	0·3	..	..	..	..
Kurrachee	5	5	8	5	6	..	..	1	..	..	0·4	0·4	0·9	0·4	0·7	..	..	0·2	..	..
Shikarpoor	4	5	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	0·9	1·1	1·1	0·2	0·7	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrabad	1	7	5	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	0·2	2·0	1·3	0·2	..	..	0·7	..	..	..
Honore	7	3	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	5·1	2·2	2·2	0·7	1·4	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·6	..	..
Total	37	43	53	41	52	12	5	3	..	6	0·73	0·85	1·06	0·81	1·06	0·25	0·09	0·06	..	0·11

No. III—(*continued*).

Occupation prior to Imprisonment Agriculturist only.			Occupation at Time of Death.								Locality of Imprisonment.				Ages.					
			Deaths among				Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Average Strength.				Deaths among Prisoners.		Ratio of Deaths to Average Strength among Prisoners.		Deaths among Prisoners.					
			Labouring Prisoners.				Among Labouring Prisoners.													
Number of Agriculturists admitted during the year.	Number Died.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Average Strength.	In-door Labourers.	Out-door Labourers.	Non-labouring Prisoners.	Prisoners in Hajut.	In-door Labourers.	Out-door Labourers.	Among non-labouring Prisoners.	Among Prisoners in Hajut.	Of District.	Of other Districts.	Of District.	Of other Districts.	From 20 and under to 25 years of age.	From 25 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	Above 60 years.
..	2	..	17	..	..	..	5·5	1·6	..	..	4	18	1·3	5·8	6	3	8	2	..	3
..	4	..	10	2	..	..	4·6	0·9	..	..	12	..	5·5	....	2	1	2	1	1	5
..	2	..	9	..	..	..	2·7	..	..	..	8	1	2·4	0·3	..	3	1	1	2	2
..	2	..	2	..	..	..	1·0	..	..	..	2	..	1·0	....	..	..	1	1	..	..
..	4	..	11	..	1	..	2·9	..	0·2	..	10	2	2·6	0·5	2	2	4	1	2	1
..	1	..	1	..	..	..	0·5	..	..	..	1	..	0·5	....	1	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	0·9	..	0·9	..	1	1	0·9	0·9	1	..	..	1	..	..
..	9	..	21	..	..	..	6·1	..	..	..	2	19	0·5	5·7	1	1	7	4	1	7
..	13	..	26	..	..	..	11·9	..	..	..	10	16	4·5	7·4	..	3	18	2	2	1
..	12	..	13	3	2	2	7·9	1·9	1·2	1·2	18	2	11·0	1·2	4	4	4	2	2	4
..	33	..	40	2	..	..	6·9	0·4	..	..	22	20	3·7	3·6	11	7	15	6	2	1
..	20	..	23	7	..	..	2·6	0·7	..	..	30	..	3·0	....	2	11	13	1	..	3
..	7	..	14	2	2	..	3·2	0·4	0·4	..	18	..	4·0	....	3	12	2	1	..	..
..	15	..	9	7	1	..	2·3	1·8	0·3	..	15	2	4·2	0·5	2	9	3	2	..	1
..	2	..	9	5	..	2	6·5	3·7	..	1·4	11	5	8·0	3·6	2	1	9	1	2	1
..	1	..	1	1	..	..	0·8	0·8	..	..	2	..	1·6	....	..	..	..	..	..	2
..	127	2·5	207	34	7	4	4·12	0·68	0·14	0·08	166	86	3·31	1·71	37	57	87	26	14	31

STATEMENT No. III—(*continued*).

Jails.	Ages. Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Average Strength.						Capacity of Jail.			Remarks.
	From 20 and under to 25 years.	From 25 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	Above 60 years.	Of Sudder Jail.	Overcrowded or not. Number above Capacity.	Number below Capacity.	
Poona	2·0	1·0	2·6	0·6	..	0·9	552	..	248	
Ahmednuggur ..	0 9	0·5	0·9	0·5	0·5	2·2	204	14	....	
Dhoolia	..	0·9	0·3	0·3	0·6	0·6	416	..	93	
Sholapoor.....	..	..	0 5	0·5	..	..	90	149	....	
Dharwar.....	0·5	0·5	1·0	0·3	0·5	0·3	632	..	250	
Sattara	0·5	..	..	..	..	..	125	56	....	
Rutnagherry....	0·9	..	..	0·9	..	..	345	..	201	
Tanna	0·3	0·3	2·0	1·2	0·3	2·0	313	26	....	
Surat.....	..	1·4	8·1	1·0	1·0	0·4	200	21	....	
Kaira	2·4	2·4	2·4	1·3	1·3	2·4	139	24	....	
Ahmedabad	1·9	1·2	2·4	1·1	0·4	0·2	516	63	....	
Kurrachee.....	0·2	1·2	1·4	0·1	..	0·3	938	..	34	
Shikarpoor	0·7	2·7	0·4	0·2	..	..	729	..	282	
Hydrabad	0·5	2·3	0·7	0·5	..	0·4	389	89	....	
Honore.....	1·4	0·7	6·7	0·7	1·4	0·7	191	..	54	
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	1·6	130	..	10	
Total....	0·74	1·14	1·74	0·52	0·28	0·61	5,909	442	1,172	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Analysis of the Mortality of the year 1863.

The deaths during the calendar year 1863 amounted to 252, of whom there were as regards—

I.	Sex—	
	Males	236
	Females	16
	Total	252
II.	Religion—	
	Hindoos	164
	Mussalmans	81
	Christians	1
	Other denominations	6
	Total	252
III.	Caste—	
	Of Hindoos.	
	Murrattas	72
	Collees	38
	Bheels	19
	Brahmins	16
	Rajpoots	8
	Ramoosees	3
	Sutars	3
	Sonars	3
	Mahars	2
	Total	164
	Mussalmans	81
	Total	81
	Of other denominations.	
	Chinese	2
	Jews	2
	Parsees	2
	Total	6
	Carried over	251

	Brought over	251
	Christians	1
	Total of all classes	252
IV.	Diseases—	
	Diarrhœa	74
	Atrophy and Debility	41
	Dysentery	30
	Fevers	27
	Pneumonia	11
	Scorbutus	10
	Phthisis	6
	Ague	6
	Bronchitis	5
	Other diseases	4
	Phlegmon et Abscess	3
	Mania	3
	Cholera	2
	Paralysis	2
	Gangrene	2
	Senectus	2
	Apoplexy	1
	Hepatitis	1
	Asthma	1
	Peritonitis	1
	Erysipelas	1
	Old age	1
	Heart disease	1
	Leprosy	1
	Abscess in the lungs	1
	Syphilis	1
	Dyspepsia	1
	Ascites	1
	Small-pox	1
	Pleurites	1
	Epilepsy	1
	Contusio dysentery	1
	Carried over	244

	Brought over	244
	Pancreas	1
	Paronychia	1
	Amputation	1
	Nephritis	1
	Ulcus	1
	Total....	249
V.	Occupation prior to imprisonment—	
	Agriculturist	127
	Servants	45
	Coolies.....	38
	Beggars	10
	Unknown.....	8
	Traders.....	7
	Carcoons	3
	Goldsmith	2
	Basket makers.....	2
	Tailors	2
	Carpenters	1
	Comb makers	1
	Watchman	1
	Sweepers	1
	Sailors	1
	Weavers	1
	Cowherd	1
	Blacksmith	1
	Total....	252
VI.	Occupation at time of Death	
	In-door Labourers.	
	Miscellaneous works	137
	Spinning	17
	Making paper	13
	Common labourer	10
	Digging earth	9
	Grinding corn	5
	Carrying water	4
	Garden.....	3
	Sweeping	3
	Carpentering	2
	Making baskets	1
	Carried over....	204

	Brought over....	204
	Making carpets	1
	Weavers	1
	Shoe makers	1
	Total.....	207
	Out-door Labourers.	
	Repairing roads, &c.....	30
	Non-labourers	14
	Sick in hospital	1
	Grand total....	252
VII.	Crimes—	
	Theft	62
	No record	43
	Murder	29
	Gang robbery	15
	Receiving stolen property	11
	Dacoity	11
	Causing hurt	8
	Giving false evidence	6
	Breach of trust	5
	Forgery	5
	Cheating	4
	Assault.....	3
	Culpable homicide.....	3
	Abortion	3
	Arson	3
	Adultery	2
	Counterfeit coin	2
	Untried	2
	Attempt at murder.....	2
	House trespass	2
	Kidnapping	2
	Conspiracy	1
	Abandoning child	1
	Escape	1
	Abetment	1
	Total.....	252
VIII.	Sentences—	
	1 month	1
	Carried over....	1

Brought over..	1
3 months	4
4 „	5
6 „	30
7 „	2
8 „	2
9 „	6
10 „	3
1 year	54
2 years	41
3 „	40
4 „	4
5 „	11
6 „	1
7 „	8
8 „	1
10 „	7
14 „	2
17 „	1
Life prisoners	24
Untried prisoners	2
Lunatics	1
Committed to the Sessions	2
Total....	252

IX. Unexpired periods of sentences—

1 month to 2 months ..	5
2 „ to 3 „	24
3 „ to 6 „	54
7 „	3
8 „	5
9 „	5
10 „	1
12 „	27
1 year to 2 years	31
2 years to 3 „	20
4 „	1
5 „	11
6 „	2
7 „	1
Carried over....	190

Brought over....	190
9 years	1
10 „	1
12 „	1
15 „	1
Life prisoners	22
Untried prisoners	2
No record	34
Total....	252

X. Ages—

18 years	3
20 „	6
22 „	2
23 „	1
24 „	4
25 „	22
26 „	4
27 „	1
28 „	9
29 „	1
30 „	51
31 „	2
32 „	9
34 „	3
35 „	16
36 „	1
37 „	3
38 „	2
39 „	1
40 „	41
41 „	1
43 „	1
45 „	6
50 „	20
51 „	2
55 „	2
60 „	16
Above 6 years	22
Total....	252

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

DEATHS in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency, Sind, and Aden from all Causes, during the calendar year 1863.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT.

	Causes of Death.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 Years.	From 30 to 40 Years.	From 40 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 60 Years.	From 60 to 70 Years.	From 70 to 80 Years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all Ages.
	All causes	5	70	102	34	16	22	8	..	267
	Specified causes	5	64	99	33	15	22	8	..	246
	Classes.									
Class	I. Zymotic diseases	4	34	62	22	9	14	4	..	149
Class	II. Constitutional	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	4
Class	III. Local	..	19	13	5	2	3	2	..	44
Class	IV. Developmental	1	13	19	4	3	3	2	..	45
Class	V. Violent deaths	..	13	7	2	2	..	1	..	25
	Orders.									
I.	1 Miasmatic	4	31	61	19	8	13	3	..	139
	2 Enthetic	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	3 Dietic	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	..	8
	4 Parasitic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.	1 Diathetic diseases	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	2 Phthisici	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
III.	1 Diseases of Nervous System	..	8	1	..	1	..	..	..	10
	2 Diseases of Organs of Circulation	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	3 Diseases of Respiratory Organs	..	5	7	4	..	2	1	..	19
	4 Diseases of Digestive Organs	..	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	8
	5 Diseases of Urinary Organs	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	6 Diseases of Organs of Generation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	Causes of Death.	Under 20 years of Age.	From 20 to 30 years.	From 30 to 40 years.	From 40 to 50 years.	From 50 to 60 years.	From 60 to 70 years.	From 70 to 80 years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all Ages.
	7 Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Diseases of Integumentary system	..	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	5
IV.	1 Diseases of Children	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Diseases of Adults	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Diseases of Old people	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	4 Diseases of Nutrition	1	13	19	4	3	3	..	..	43
V.	1 Accident	..	7	4	1	1	..	1	..	14
	2 Battle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Homicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Suicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Execution	..	6	3	1	1	..	..	..	11
	Other violent deaths, not classed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sudden deaths, causes unascertained	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Causes not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

DEATHS in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency, Sind, and Aden from all Causes, during the calendar year.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 Years of age.	From 20 to 30 Years.	From 30 to 40 Years.	From 40 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 60 Years.	From 60 to 70 Years.	From 70 to 80 Years.	From 80 years and upwards.	Total at all Ages.
I.	Order I.									
	1 Small-pox	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2 Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Scarlatina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Quinsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Hooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Typhus (and Infantile Fever)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Erysipelas	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	9 Metria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 Carbuncle	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12 Dysentery	2	5	9	4	6	4	1	..	31
	13 Diarrhœa	1	12	42	11	1	6	2	..	75
	14 Cholera	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	2
	15 Ague	1	6	6	4	1	3	..	..	21
	16 Remittent Fever	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
	17 Rheumatism	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	18 Pyæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	19 Anthrax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	20 Beri-beri	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order II.									
	1 Syphilis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2 Hydrophobia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Leprosy	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	4 Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried over..	4	33	61	19	8	13	3	..	141

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 Years of Age.	From 20 to 30 Years.	From 30 to 40 Years.	From 40 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 60 Years.	From 60 to 70 Years.	From 70 to 80 Years.	From 80 Years and upwards.	Total at all Ages.
	Brought forward	4	33	61	19	8	13	3	..	141
	Order III.									
	1 Privation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Want of breast milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Purpura and Scurvy	..	1	1	3	1	1	1	..	8
	4 Alcoholism (Del. tremens), &c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order IV.									
	1 Thrush	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Worms, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
II.	Order I.									
	1 Gout	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Anasarca	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Cachexia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Hydrothorax	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Cancer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Anæmia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Carcinoma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Gangrene	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	10 Mortification	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Otitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order II.									
	1 Scrofula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Tabes Mesenterica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Tubercle or Phthisis	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
	4 Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried over	4	35	63	23	9	15	4	..	153

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 Years of Age.	From 20 to 30 Years.	From 30 to 40 Years.	From 40 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 60 Years.	From 60 to 70 Years.	From 70 to 80 Years.	From 80 Years and upwards.	Total at all ages.
	Brought forward	4	35	63	23	9	15	4	..	153
III.	Order I.									
	1 Cephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Apoplexy	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	3 Paralysis	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
	4 Insanity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Cholera	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	7 Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Puerperal Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Staphyloma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 Ophthalmia	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12 Brain diseases, &c.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Order II.									
	1 Pericarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Endocarditis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Aneurism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Phlebitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Syncope	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Heart diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
	Order III.									
	1 Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Bronchitis	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	3
	3 Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Empyema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Pleuritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	6 Asthma	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	7 Pneumonia.....	..	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	9
	8 Lung diseases	..	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	5
	Carried over	4	48	71	27	10	18	6	..	182

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 Years of Age.	From 20 to 30 Years.	From 30 to 40 Years.	From 40 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 60 Years.	From 60 to 70 Years.	From 70 to 80 Years.	From 80 Years and upwards.	Total at all Ages.
	Brought forward....	4	48	71	27	10	18	6	..	182
	Order IV.									
	1 Gastritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Enteritis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	3 Peritonitis	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	4 Ascites	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	5 Ulceration of Intestines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Hernia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Ileus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Intussusception	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Hemorrhoids	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 Stricture of Intestines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	11 Fistula	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	12 Stomach disease, &c.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
	13 Pancreas disease, &c.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	14 Melæna	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	15 Hepatitis	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	16 Jaundice	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	17 Liver disease, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	18 Spleen disease, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order V.									
	1 Nephritis	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
	2 Ischuria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Nephria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Diabetis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Stone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Cystitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 Stricture of Urethra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 Extravasation of Urine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Kidney diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order VI.									
	1 Ovarian Dropsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Uterus disease, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried over....	4	35	74	27	10	18	7	..	191

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 Years of Age.	From 20 to 30 Years.	From 30 to 40 Years.	From 40 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 60 Years.	From 60 to 70 Years.	From 70 to 80 Years.	From 80 Years and upwards.	Total at all ages.
	Brought over	4	53	74	27	10	18	7	..	191
	Order VII.									
	1 Arthritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Tetanus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Mollities Ossium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Joint diseases, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.
	Order VIII.									
	1 Phlegmon	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
	2 Abscess	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
	3 Ulcer	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
	4 Skin disease, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
IV.	Order I.									
	1 Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Cyanosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Spina Bifida	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Other malformations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Teething	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Myelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order II.									
	1 Paramenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Child-birth (*see* Matria)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order III.									
	Old age	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
	Order IV.									
	1 Atrophy and debility	1	13	19	4	3	3	..	..	43
	Carried over	5	67	95	32	14	21	9	..	241

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 Years of Age.	From 20 to 30 Years.	From 30 to 40 Years.	From 40 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 60 Years.	From 60 to 70 Years.	From 70 to 80 Years.	From 80 Years and upwards.	Total at all Ages
	Brought forward..	5	67	95	32	14	21	9	..	241
V.	Order I. (*Accident.*)									
	1 Fractures and contusions..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2
	2 Wounds	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Burns and scalds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6 Suffocation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	7 By bite of snake	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	8 While digging a tank	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	9 Shot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	10 Hanging.....	..	6	3	1	1	..	..	..	11
	11 Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order III. (*Homicide.*)									
	1 Murder and Manslaughter.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Order IV. (*Suicide.*)									
	1 Wounds— Gun-shot	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1 Wounds— Cut-stab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2 Poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3 Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	4 Hanging	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5 Otherwise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Carried over....	5	74	99	33	15	21	10	..	254

Class.	Causes of Death.	Under 20 Years of Age.	From 20 to 30 Years.	From 30 to 40 Years.	From 40 to 50 Years.	From 50 to 60 Years.	From 60 to 70 Years.	From 70 to 80 Years.	From 80 Years and upwards.	Total at all Ages.
	Brought forward....	5	74	99	33	16	21	10	..	254
	Order V.									
	(*Execution.*)									
	1 Hanging.....	..	6	3	1	1	..	..	..	11
	Other violent deaths (*not classed*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sudden deaths, causes unascertained	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Causes not specified or ill-defined	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total....	4	80	106	34	16	21	9	..	270

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Table showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in Poona Jail Hospital during the last ten years, specifying the Causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial rate and the Mortality of—

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Disease of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of: Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1854.....	175	..	18	1	170	3	7	..	52	15	104	26	6	16	55	9	657	4	1	5	357	19·5	1·7	..	1·7	0·9	..	0·9
1855.....	172	..	4	1	108	4	2	..	50	11	54	27	13	10	47	7	510	5	..	5	341	19·3	1·7	..	1·7	0 8	..	0·8
1856.....	194	2	12	4	120	7	13	1	71	23	78	66	9	29	36	1	666	17	4	21	303	22·6	5·6	1·3	6·7	2·4	0·5	2·9
1857.....	119	1	12	..	89	..	24	..	45	10	38	41	2	25	42	..	448	6	..	6	277	16·8	2·1	..	2·1	1·2	..	1·2
1858.....	134	1	12	1	114	..	22	1	70	14	34	38	6	62	32	1	542	7	..	7	319	17·3	2·1	..	2·1	1·2	..	1·2
1859.....	169	..	5	3	96	5	9	1	66	12	47	35	1	60	37	..	546	9	..	9	359	15·4	2·5	..	2·5	1·6	..	1·6
1860.....	107	2	23	2	72	4	13	..	25	19	32	21	7	6	34	..	367	7	1	8	399	95·0	1·8	0·2	2·	1·9	0·2	2·1
1861.....	36	2	13	1	52	..	6	..	11	10	31	22	2	8	49	5	248	9	..	9	270	96·2	3·3	..	3·3	3·4	..	3·4
1862.....	92	..	4	..	36	1	5	1	5	12	20	11	3	5	38	..	233	7	1	8	248	97·9	3·1	0·1	3·2	3·1	0·1	3·2
1863.....	71	..	13	2	93	2	3	..	5	13	28	7	2	3	31	..	273	22	..	22	309	91·9	7·1	..	7·1	7·7	..	7·7

Table showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in Ahmednugger Jail Hospital during the last ten years, specifying the Causes of Mortality in each years, together with the Decennial rate, and the Mortality of—

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per Cent. of: Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength: By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength: By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength: Total.	Deaths to Treated: By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated: By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated: Total.
1854	101	..	1	5	32	1	3	..	12	5	72	16	5	10	52	..	318	9	1	10	292	108·9	3·1	0·3	3·4	2·9	0·3	3·2
1855	70	..	2	..	12	..	1	1	2	7	61	13	3	8	28	..	208	7	..	7	340	61·2	2·1	..	2·1	2·5	..	2·5
1856	195	..	9	2	47	..	2	3	6	7	38	32	14	8	105	..	468	11	..	11	283	165·4	3·9	..	3·9	2·3	..	2·3
1857	170	..	15	..	73	1	1	1	6	10	25	16	10	5	102	..	435	22	1	23	277	157·	7·9	0·4	8·3	5·0	0·2	5·2
1858	156	..	8	4	57	..	2	..	6	9	23	14	5	6	105	..	395	10	..	10	283	135·6	3·5	..	3·5	2·4	..	2·4
1859	68	..	1	3	25	2	5	..	6	2	13	15	3	4	39	..	176	10	2	12	214	82·2	4·7	0·9	5·6	5·4	1·1	6·5
1860	176	..	1	9	68	2	1	..	2	11	25	9	3	8	62	..	377	6	2	8	230	163·9	2·6	0·9	3·5	1·8	0·5	2·3
1861	165	1	8	4	111	..	1	..	9	11	21	13	8	..	63	..	415	15	..	15	226	183·6	6·6	..	6·6	3·5	..	3·5
1862	118	..	7	1	60	9	..	1	5	4	24	3	1	1	21	..	255	9	5	14	170	150·	5·3	2·9	8·2	3·6	1·9	5·5
1863	185	..	9	3	140	..	..	..	16	5	133	42	3	7	72	..	615	12	..	12	218	282·1	5·5	..	5·5	1·9	..	1·9

Table showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in Dhoolia Jail Hospital during the last ten years, specifying the Causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial rate and the Mortality of—

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after Punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per Cent. of Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1854.....	75	1	6	..	29	1	7	..	34	13	60	18	13	12	27	..	300	2	1	3	250	120	80	4	1·2	·6	·3	·9
1855.....	40	..	2	..	7	..	2	..	10	6	34	8	6	4	11	..	132	5	..	5	237	55·6	2·1	..	2·1	3·7	..	3·7
1856.....	66	..	3	1	23	..	1	..	7	4	53	15	4	1	37	..	217	8	..	8	213·43	69·3	2·5	..	2·5	3·6	..	3·6
1857.....	115	..	9	..	36	..	3	1	13	6	97	11	13	1	47	..	352	14	..	14	292·6	123	4·7	..	4·7	3·8	..	3·8
1858.....	179	..	3	4	19	..	2	3	12	13	59	10	7	7	29	..	347	9	..	9	387·5	90·3	2·3	..	2·3	2·5	..	2·5
1859.....	203	..	16	6	23	7	13	..	35	5	132	29	4	15	23	..	511	18	5	23	333·4	155·9	5·4	1·5	6·9	5·6	1·5	7·1
1860.....	103	1	14	..	63	..	8	2	44	17	180	70	21	10	54	..	587	8	..	8	332·1	180·6	2·4	..	2·4	1·3	..	1·3
1861.....	49	..	16	2	55	..	5	1	19	4	120	30	5	3	30	..	339	12	..	12	226·5	160·4	5·4	..	5·4	3·3	..	3·3
1862.....	79	..	11	1	68	1	8	..	4	16	86	43	5	15	42	..	380	14	..	14	226·9	172·7	6·1	..	6·1	3·5	..	3·5
1863.....	102	..	10	..	50	..	8	1	3	28	150	12	5	5	62	..	436	9	..	9	322·6	13·5	2·7	..	2·7	2	..	·2

Table showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in the Sholapoor Jail Hospital during the last ten years, specifying the Causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial rate and the Mortality of—

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatmen after Punishment.	Total admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per. Cent of: Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1854.....	164	..	4	1	37	..	3	..	2	3	36	7	3	8	35	..	303	8	..	8	196	154	4·0	..	4·0	2·6	..	2·6
1855.....	77	..	3	..	44	..	3	..	1	3	46	2	2	8	43	..	232	10	..	10	299	78	3·0	..	3·0	4·0	..	4·0
1856.....	166	..	4	2	25	..	..	1	6	0	48	1	8	4	34	..	309	13	..	13	199	155	6·0	..	6·0	4·0	..	4·0
1857.....	159	..	1	1	58	..	2	..	10	6	24	4	5	2	27	..	299	2	..	2	187	160	2·0	..	2·0	0·6	..	0·6
1858.....	98	..	3	3	15	..	1	..	9	5	29	2	2	3	22	..	192	2	..	2	208	92	1·0	..	1·0	1·0	..	1·0
1859.....	128	..	..	..	32	7	6	1	11	5	24	10	6	12	28	..	270	7	1	8	206	131	3·0	0·5	3·5	2·6	0·4	3·0
1860.....	154	..	3	..	31	2	4	..	10	6	24	7	2	6	29	..	278	3	2	5	172	161	1·7	1·0	2·7	1·0	0·7	1·7
1861.....	141	..	6	..	74	..	26	..	23	4	31	21	4	4	51	..	385	8	..	8	173	222	4·6	..	4·6	2·0	..	2·0
1862.....	54	..	7	1	37	..	9	3	14	15	37	11	8	18	54	..	269	14	..	14	178	151	8·0	..	8·0	5·0	..	5·0
1863.....	74	..	12	..	14	..	5	1	8	19	37	14	4	24	27	5	244	2	..	2	196	194	1·0	..	1·0	..	..	..

Table showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in the Dharwar Jail Hospital during the last ten years, specifying the Causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial rate and the Mortality of—

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment under Punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per Cent. of					
																		By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.		Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.		
																							By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.
1854	440	3	20	..	53	3	1	1	29	8	33	19	3	17	60	..	690	5	2	7	547	126·1	0·9	0·3	1·2	0·7	0·2	0·9
1855	305	3	29	1	76	..	13	1	31	7	43	31	7	23	68	..	638	12	..	12	611	104·4	1·9	..	1·9	1·8	..	1·8
1856	390	1	17	2	198	..	4	1	34	17	95	30	6	34	72	..	811	10	..	10	681	119·0	1·4	..	1·4	1·2	..	1·2
1857	236	1	15	1	127	42	3	..	23	12	50	25	5	28	71	..	639	22	14	36	628	101·7	3·5	2·2	5·7	3·4	2·1	5·5
1858	263	..	22	5	147	..	15	1	25	30	86	26	6	24	64	..	714	11	..	11	578	123·5	1·9	..	1·9	1·5	..	1·5
1859	121	..	13	..	68	26	8	..	19	16	78	22	8	23	63	1	458	8	11	19	510	89·8	1·5	2·1	3·6	1·7	2·4	4·1
1860	118	1	9	3	55	..	..	..	10	10	61	13	4	15	40	..	339	6	..	6	422	80·2	1·4	..	1·4	1·7	..	1·7
1861	127	6	22	1	154	116	5	..	20	7	86	22	12	9	197	..	784	44	60	104	488	160·6	9·0	12·2	21·2	5·6	7·6	13·2
1862	172	..	15	..	74	..	..	1	4	10	103	2	1	42	61	..	485	25	..	25	517	93·8	4·8	..	4·8	5·1	..	5·1
1863	191	..	23	2	43	2	3	..	10	33	80	9	2	64	41	..	503	10	2	12	382	136·7	2·6	0·5	3·1	1·9	0·3	2·2

Table showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in the Sattara Jail Hospital during the last ten years, specifying the Causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial rate, and the Mortality of—

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after Punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per Cent of. Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1854	149	1	6	..	45	1	9	1	37	3	50	63	..	15	26	6	412	5	..	5	272	181·4	10·8	..	10·8	1·2	..	1·2
1855	116	..	4	..	50	1	2	..	52	7	62	54	1	27	19	1	396	1	..	1	240	165·0	0·4	..	0·4	0·2	..	0·2
1856	193	..	13	..	137	1	6	..	64	9	67	75	2	18	20	..	605	..	1	1	272	222·4	..	0·3	0·3	..	0·1	0·1
1857	136	2	13	..	122	1	4	..	58	13	84	76	1	12	27	1	550	5	1	6	367	149·8	1·3	0·2	1·5	0·9	0·1	1·0
1858	112	1	18	..	71	..	38	..	34	10	55	74	2	24	42	..	491	12	..	12	356	146·1	3·3	..	3·3	2·4	..	2·4
1859	188	..	4	2	55	11	10	..	20	4	17	22	9	9	15	..	366	26	8	34	338	108·2	7·6	2·3	9·9	7·1	2·1	9·2
1860	156	..	12	..	60	..	4	..	17	8	21	31	3	2	17	3	336	2	..	2	346	97·1	0·5	..	0·5	0·5	..	0·5
1861	53	..	1	..	37	..	..	..	5	6	16	10	2	2	8	..	140	3	..	3	231	60·6	1·2	..	1·2	2·1	..	2·1
1862	17	..	2	..	4	..	..	..	1	5	17	7	..	2	1	..	56	2	..	2	205	27·3	0·9	..	0·9	3·5	..	3·5
1863	28	..	3	..	6	..	2	..	2	6	62	13	2	1	20	..	145	1	..	1	180	80·5	0·5	..	0·5	0·6	..	0·6

Table showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in Rutnagiree Jail Hospital during the last ten years, specifying the Causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial rate and the Mortality of—

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after Punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of Sick to Strength.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Strength. Total.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Ratio per cent. of Deaths to Treated. Total.
1854.....	76	..	12	2	46	1	12	..	27	2	9	23	1	16	22	2	251	6	..	6	187	134·8	3·2	..	3·2	2·3	..	2·3
1855.....	74	..	17	1	51	1	4	..	29	8	24	29	7	11	54	..	310	9	1	10	193	160·6	4·6	0·5	5·1	2·9	0·3	3·2
1856.....	130	1	9	..	65	1	2	..	14	11	60	46	5	24	31	..	399	5	..	5	226	176·5	2·2	..	2·2	1·2	..	1·2
1857.....	106	..	20	..	71	..	4	..	20	10	49	99	6	8	65	29	487	8	..	8	270	184·4	2·9	..	2·9	1·6	..	1·6
1858.....	153	..	15	..	78	..	2	1	15	6	33	76	5	16	92	1	493	16	..	16	407	126·7	3·9	..	3·9	3·1	..	3·1
1859.....	109	..	9	..	60	..	2	..	31	..	30	39	3	8	27	..	318	17	..	17	326	93·4	5·2	..	5·2	4·8	..	4·8
1860.....	63	1	4	..	63	..	..	..	9	7	22	36	5	4	17	1	232	6	..	6	130	184·8	4·8	..	4·8	2·8	..	2·8
1861.....	47	..	8	..	49	..	5	..	14	10	74	35	9	13	59	3	326	3	..	3	175	189·7	1·7	..	1·7	0·9	..	0·9
1862.....	38	..	11	..	50	..	14	..	22	6	50	18	3	10	46	..	268	5	..	5	135	203·7	3·7	..	3·7	1·8	..	1·8
1863.....	33	..	23	1	35	..	2	..	32	34	40	36	..	13	29	1	259	2	..	2	110	241·8	1·8	..	1·8	0·7	..	0·7

Table showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in Tanna Jail Hospital during the last ten years, specifying the Causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial rate and the Mortality of—

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year	Deaths.			Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of						
																		By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.		Sick to Strength.	Deaths of Strength.			Deaths to Treated.		
																							By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.
1854	140	..	20	2	79	22	3	1	45	16	100	45	3	14	126	..	616	17	9	26	466	132·2	3·6	1·9	5·5	2·8	1·5	4·3
1855	106	..	17	..	65	18	1	1	13	6	45	20	7	24	128	..	451	16	13	29	531	84·9	3·0	2·4	5·4	3·5	2·8	6·3
1856	130	..	18	1	28	..	..	2	25	18	30	29	7	20	153	..	461	13	..	13	532	86·6	2·4	..	2·4	2·8	..	2·8
1857	227	4	33	1	77	8	..	1	26	20	91	16	8	37	123	..	672	12	1	13	567	136·1	2·1	0·1	2·2	1·7	0·1	2·8
1858	273	..	24	2	81	1	13	5	28	14	74	25	5	42	139	..	726	17	..	17	633	114·6	2·6	..	2·6	2·3	..	2·3
1859	178	6	20	1	28	..	3	..	9	17	61	19	14	13	151	..	520	17	..	17	661	78·6	2·5	..	2·5	3·2	..	3·2
1860	181	..	37	7	126	125	15	1	28	12	65	55	5	17	290	..	964	29	50	79	658	146·5	4·4	7·5	11·9	3·0	5·2	8·2
1861	90	3	20	1	48	..	6	1	8	4	58	15	10	16	123	..	403	10	..	10	443	90·9	2·2	..	2·2	2·4	..	2·4
1862	222	..	19	5	99	29	3	9	23	7	77	19	6	7	118	..	643	19	14	33	476	130·5	4·2	2·9	7·1	2·9	2·1	5·0
1863	105	..	20	5	75	..	5	..	14	25	93	47	8	39	81	1	518	21	..	21	339	152·8	6·1	..	6·1	4·0	..	4·0

Table showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in Surat Jail Hospital during the last ten years, specifying the Causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial rate, and the Mortality of—

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total Admissions in each year	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners	Ratio per cent. of: Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1854.....	108	..	10	..	120	6	..	..	3	4	16	2	3	15	5	..	192	10	6	16	169	156·8	5·9	3·5	9·4	4·9	2·5	7·4
1855.....	95	..	7	1	57	1	1	..	2	4	7	4	2	5	21	..	207	11	..	11	163	126·9	5·5	..	5·5	2·8	..	2·8
1856.....	129	..	16	..	65	8	3	1	10	11	33	10	2	38	23	..	349	7	5	12	160	218·1	4·3	3·1	7·4	1·9	1·4	3·3
1857.....	96	1	9	2	117	16	1	..	3	12	44	7	5	22	17	..	352	10	7	17	170	208·0	5·9	4·1	10·0	2·9	1·9	4·8
1858.....	167	..	5	..	123	..	..	..	2	4	16	5	5	7	16	..	350	8	..	8	149	234·9	5·3	..	5·3	2·3	..	2·3
1859.....	122	..	7	..	55	5	..	1	4	1	21	9	3	8	14	..	245	6	3	9	110	222·7	5·4	2·7	8·1	2·4	1·1	3·5
1860.....	122	..	9	..	60	21	..	..	8	3	32	8	1	6	6	..	267	4	11	15	180	148·3	2·2	6·1	8·3	0·7	4·3	[5·0
1861.....	104	1	6	6	145	..	1	2	14	14	32	13	3	19	16	..	376	20	..	20	142	264·8	14·0	..	14·0	5·2	..	5·2
1862.....	32	..	6	2	79	32	..	..	10	7	21	2	7	7	23	..	228	35	15	0	193	118·1	18·2	7·7	25·9	14·7	6·2	20·9
1863.....	43	..	4	..	78	..	..	..	..	8	14	6	13	4	33	..	203	26	..	26	221	64·2	11·9	..	11·9	18·5	..	18·5

Table showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in Kaira Jail Hospital during the last ten years, specifying the Causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial rate and the Mortality of—

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after Punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per cent. of: Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1854.....	43	..	1	..	46	29	2	..	4	3	28	5	..	16	6	1	184	4	8	12	86·6	212·4	4·6	9·2	13·8	2·1	4·3	6·4
1855.....	47	..	3	..	68	..	7	..	5	5	27	15	..	14	5	..	196	1	..	1	87·1	225·0	1·1	..	1·1	0·5	..	0·5
1856.....	60	..	3	1	67	..	..	..	4	..	26	16	1	39	11	..	228	5	..	5	111·2	205·0	4·4	..	4·4	2·1	..	2·1
1857.....	76	..	4	..	83	..	..	..	6	..	27	7	1	78	2	..	284	5	..	5	175·1	162·1	2·8	..	2·8	1·2	..	1·7
1858.....	124	..	1	..	89	..	2	..	18	9	61	14	4	135	16	1	474	8	..	8	177·2	267·4	4·5	..	4·5	1·6	..	1·6
1859.....	155	..	23	..	68	..	2	..	16	9	69	31	4	104	20	1	502	7	..	7	174·0	288·5	4·0	..	4·0	1·3	..	1·3
1860.....	100	..	6	..	87	13	..	..	17	7	67	27	3	60	11	2	410	14	2	16	165·6	247·5	8·4	1·2	9·6	3·4	0·4	3·8
1861.....	81	..	3	..	66	..	1	..	4	3	38	18	3	57	15	..	289	5	..	5	178·2	162·1	2·8	..	2·8	1·7	..	1·7
1862.....	85	..	1	1	53	13	3	1	8	12	61	9	1	34	18	..	300	10	6	16	158·9	188·0	6·2	3·7	9·9	3·3	2·0	5·3
1863.....	143	..	6	5	79	..	1	..	6	20	121	11	6	32	37	..	467	20	..	20	163·1	286·3	12·2	..	12·2	4·2	..	4·2

Table showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in Ahmedabad Jail Hospital during the last ten years, specifying the Causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial rate and the Mortality of—

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after punishment.	Total admissions in each year	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per Cent. of: Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1854	293	..	19	8	167	27	17	2	27	5	102	28	7	24	105	..	831	35	9	44	570	145·8	6·1	1·6	7·7	3·9	·1	4·9
1855	203	..	43	2	174	..	13	..	30	10	118	17	7	50	99	..	766	22	..	22	489	156·6	4·4	..	4·4	2·8	..	2·8
1856	218	..	74	2	185	17	43	1	29	6	131	12	7	24	110	..	859	15	5	20	484	156·7	3·1	1·	4·1	1·7	·6	2·3
1857	217	1	10	1	200	..	4	1	9	7	132	35	5	56	43	..	721	8	..	8	479	148·4	1·7	..	1·7	1·1	..	1·1
1858	153	1	13	4	297	3	1	..	13	15	103	28	9	39	65	3	749	39	3	42	527	142·1	7·4	·5	7·9	5·	·4	5·4
1859	273	..	29	6	233	16	5	1	10	3	89	39	11	37	27	1	780	26	11	37	500	156·	5·2	2·2	7·4	3·2	1·4	4·6
1860	210	..	13	1	161	4	2	1	9	12	102	40	15	28	30	2	630	16	3	19	465	135·5	3·5	·6	4·1	2·4	·5	2·9
1861	227	..	7	..	172	..	4	1	9	3	63	38	6	36	19	2	587	9	..	9	486	120·8	1·9	..	1·9	1·5	..	1·5
1862	167	..	15	1	117	9	10	3	7	4	62	25	5	16	23	..	464	19	7	26	493	94·1	3·9	1·4	5·3	3·9	1·4	5·3
1863	210	..	13	2	170	..	9	2	8	10	98	31	7	41	50	2	653	42	..	42	579	112·8	7·3	..	7·3	6·4	..	6·4

Table showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in Kurrachee Jail Hospital during the last ten years, specifying the Causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial rate and the Mortality of—

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscess and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after Punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per Cent. of Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1854	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	420	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	485	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858	121	..	3	..	67	..	3	..	24	9	68	11	9	18	44	26	403	22	..	22	428	94	5	..	5	5·0	..	5·0
1859	163	1	10	1	148	..	8	..	25	11	85	19	13	18	26	71	599	22	..	22	484	124	5	..	5	3·0	..	3·0
1860	202	2	19	1	128	15	5	..	19	9	57	12	17	3	21	29	539	6	5	11	509	106	1	1	2	1·0	0·9	1·9
1861	315	4	20	2	129	10	9	1	13	9	41	29	11	6	41	4	644	10	2	12	602	100	2	..	2	1·0	0·2	1·2
1862	374	2	24	1	189	..	22	1	41	10	104	367	38	29	42	4	1,248	17	..	17	704	177	2	..	2	1·0	..	1·0
1863	497	5	31	1	203	..	22	2	70	18	395	460	45	50	75	9	1,883	30	..	30	904	217	3	..	3	1·5	..	1·5

Table showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in Shikarpoor Jail Hospital during the last ten years, specifying the Causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial rate and the Mortality of—

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eye.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after Punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths.			Average Strength of Prisoners	Ratio per Cent. of					
																		By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.		Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength.			Deaths to Treated.		
																							By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.	By Ordinary Diseases.	By Cholera.	Total.
1854.....	365	..	14	9	22	..	4	..	2	3	16	8	13	3	76	..	535	12	..	12	376	142·	3·1	..	3·1	2·2	..	2·2
1855.....	301	..	17	4	68	..	8	3	27	9	18	22	8	13	21	2	621	12	..	12	409	151·8	2·9	..	2·9	1·9	..	1·9
1856.....	1,195	..	114	10	351	..	11	7	82	15	252	28	42	10	92	6	2,215	105	..	105	571	387·9	18·3	..	18·3	4·7	..	4·7
1857.....	281	..	57	2	176	..	32	5	74	5	237	18	40	36	90	11	1,064	50	..	50	477	223·0	10·5	..	10·5	4·6	..	4·6
1858.....	85	..	6	..	42	..	5	..	5	5	63	2	5	..	40	2	249	11	..	11	311	80·0	3·5	..	3·5	4·4	..	4·4
1859.....	64	..	16	..	73	..	2	..	7	9	10	3	15	6	38	9	312	9	..	9	357	87·4	2·5	..	2·5	2·8	..	2·8
1860.....	79	1	8	2	49	..	4	1	12	1	33	7	16	2	29	..	244	10	..	10	377	64·7	2·6	..	2·6	4·1	..	4·1
1861.....	223	..	15	3	74	..	3	1	18	2	31	3	15	1	32	..	420	12	..	12	391	107·	3·0	..	3·0	2·9	..	2·9
1862.....	193	..	29	2	115	..	5	1	16	7	78	6	21	..	51	..	514	14	..	14	344	149·4	4·0	..	4·0	2·7	..	2·7
1863.....	313	4	19	8	186	..	9	..	39	11	109	9	11	8	29	1	756	18	..	18	447	169·1	4·0	..	4·0	2·4	..	2·4

Table showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in Hydrabad Jail Hospital during the last ten years, specifying the Causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial rate and the Mortality of—

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after Punishment.	Total Admissions in each year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners	Ratio per cent. of: Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1854.....	888	2	106	3	134	3	7	..	44	19	176	21	16	15	85	49	1,568	31	..	31	329	477	9·42	..	9·42	1·90	..	1·90
1855.....	374	2	44	10	97	..	4	..	38	20	147	18	20	14	61	24	893	4	..	4	341	262	1·14	..	1·14	0·45	..	0·45
1856.....	447	..	48	10	57	..	4	1	60	13	109	18	19	18	41	75	925	12	..	12	386	240	3·11	..	3·11	1·30	..	1·30
1857.....	288	..	47	4	89	..	20	2	72	9	133	15	20	9	49	28	785	15	..	15	377	208	3·78	..	3·78	1·91	..	1·91
1858.....	218	..	32	5	27	..	3	3	16	6	112	5	21	6	24	..	478	18	..	18	377	127	4·77	..	4·77	3·77	..	3·77
1859.....	268	..	61	4	76	..	6	3	36	15	99	13	18	1	23	5	628	11	..	11	385	163	2·86	..	2·86	1·75	..	1·77
1860.....	108	..	18	4	25	..	5	1	22	11	56	11	2	2	21	3	287	10	..	10	404	72	2·48	..	2·48	3·64	..	3·64
1861.....	72	..	31	3	37	..	3	2	7	14	36	10	2	2	22	..	272	15	1	15	484	56	3·09	0·30	3·39	5·51	..	5·90
1862.....	321	25	16	2	93	5	2	2	47	11	99	7	15	4	26	..	650	14	..	14	415	156	3·35	..	3·35	2·15	..	2·15
1863.....	186	.	20	..	79	..	4	1	17	12	74	14	7	10	215	..	449	17	..	17	40[1]	112	4·73	..	4·73	3·78	..	3·78

Table showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in Honore Jail Hospital during the last ten years, specifying the causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial rate and the Mortality of—

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after Punishment.	Total Admissions in each Year.	Deaths. By Ordinary diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average strength of Prisioners.	Ratio per cent. of: Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1854	30	..	19	..	34	..	..	1	15	4	39	19	11	..	9	1	182	2	..	2	139	130·9	1·4	..	1·4	1·	..	1·
1855	24	17	4	..	20	..	1	4	12	2	28	20	3	..	8	..	143	5	..	5	169	84·6	3·	..	3·	3·4	..	3·4
1856	46	26	14	..	37	..	2	2	11	3	21	13	..	5	19	2	201	5	..	5	167	120·3	3·	..	3·	2·4	..	2·4
1857	37	..	16	..	33	..	2	3	10	3	17	13	..	3	21	1	159	6	..	6	163	96·9	3·6	..	3·6	3·7	..	3·7
1858	21	..	15	..	27	..	1	..	20	4	48	21	2	5	13	..	177	1	..	1	180¾	97·7	·5	..	·5	·5	..	·5
1859	61	..	5	2	30	..	..	..	13	7	10	6	1	..	43	..	178	1	..	1	190¼	94·	·5	..	·5	·5	..	·5
1860	82	..	24	..	38	..	2	1	7	4	96	45	7	11	9	9	337	7	..	7	174¼	193·4	4·	..	4·	2·	..	2·
1861	55	..	10	3	66	10	6	10	98	12	13	54	3	12	178	16	546	16	6	22	159½	342·3	10·	3·7	13·7	3·	1	4·
1862	68	..	17	2	74	..	1	18	40	13	31	21	4	16	77	3	385	14	..	14	132	291·6	10·6	..	10·6	3·4	..	3·4
1863	112	..	20	1	70	..	2	6	22	9	27	47	1	12	27	10	366	16	..	16	137	267·2	11·6	..	11·6	4·3	..	4·3

Table showing the Number of Admissions and Deaths in Aden Jail Hospital during the last ten years, specifying the causes of Mortality in each year, together with the Decennial rate and the Mortality of—

Years.	Fevers.	Eruptive Fevers.	Diseases of the Lungs.	Diseases of the Liver.	Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.	Epidemic Cholera.	Diseases of the Brain.	Dropsies.	Rheumatic Affections.	Venereal Affections.	Abscesses and Ulcers.	Wounds and Injuries.	Diseases of the Eyes.	Diseases of the Skin.	Other Diseases.	Treatment after Punishment.	Total Admission in each Year.	Deaths. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths. By Cholera.	Deaths. Total.	Average Strength of Prisoners.	Ratio per Cent. of: Sick to Strength.	Deaths to Strength. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Strength. By Cholera.	Deaths to Strength. Total.	Deaths to Treated. By Ordinary Diseases.	Deaths to Treated. By Cholera.	Deaths to Treated. Total.
1853.....	76	..	11	1	35	..	1	1	26	1	33	5	6	2	2	..	200	7	..	7	152	131·57	4·60	..	4·60	3·5	..	3·5
1854.....	49	..	5	3	16	..	1	..	9	..	63	21	..	..	5	1	173	4	..	4	156	110·89	2·56	..	2·56	2·31	..	2·31
1855.....	24	..	2	1	14	..	2	..	1	2	28	6	..	..	21	..	91	2	..	2	172	52·90	1·16	..	1·16	2·19	..	2·19
1856.....	26	..	2	..	8	..	..	..	1	..	27	4	..	..	9	..	77	5	..	5	154	50·00	3·24	..	3·24	6·23	.	6·23
1857.....	47	7	3	1	9	..	2	2	2	3	31	14	1	1	7	..	130	3	..	3	152	85 52	1·97	..	1·97	2·30	..	2·30
1858.....	60	2	11	2	21	1	4	..	17	9	41	8	6	1	20	8	211	5	1	6	161	131·00	3·10	·62	3·72	2·36	47	2·83
1859.....	15	..	6	..	18	..	1	1	4	8	44	9	2	1	7	..	131	1	..	1	159	82·38	·62	..	·62	·76	..	·76
1860.....	32	1	2	..	8	..	..	..	2	4	21	4	3	10	55	..	145	3	..	3	172	84·30	1·74	..	1·74	2·06	..	2·06
1861.....	55	..	9	..	17	..	2	..	12	3	24	7	3	2	15	..	149	4	..	4	144	103·47	2·77	..	2·77	2·67	..	2·67
1862.....	110	1	10	..	5	..	3	..	21	4	28	2	2	..	17	..	233	5	..	5	131	177·86	3·83	..	3·83	2·14	..	2·14
1863.....	70	..	14	1	39	..	4	..	21	2	30	13	5	2	8	..	209	2	..	2	121	172·7	1·6	..	1·6	9	..	9

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT showing the PARTICULARS *of* ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, *&c. of* PRISONERS *of all Classes in the* JAILS *of the* BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, SIND, *and* ADEN, *during the year* 1863.

JAILS.	ADMISSIONS.															DISCHARGES, &c.		
	Committed to Jail by orders of the Magisterial Authorities in the District.	Do. do. of the Civil, Revenue, and Abkaree Authorities in ditto.	Do. under Sentence of Courts Martial.	Do. under special orders of Government for reasons of State.	Do. recaptured after Escape.	Transferred from other Districts for Trial.	Do. do. for Banishment.	Do. do. for Transportation.	Do. do. for Benefit of Health.	Do. do. for Release.	Do. do. for Special reasons.	Do. do. after recapture.	Do. do. from the Sub-division to Sudder Jail.	Kept in Jails while on the way from one District to another.	Total of Admissions.	Acquitted after Trial by the Magisterial Authorities in the District.	Do. by the Session Judges.	Do. by the *Sudder* Court.
Poona	746	8	5	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	117	..	133	216	1,226	..	50	7
Ahmednuggur ..	621	..	2	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	623	3	63	..
Doolia	920	..	4	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	320	....	1,245	5	11	9
Sholapoor.....	677	..	1	1	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	679	3	62	2
Dharwar	1,006	36	5	..	1	..	..	....	1	..	....	..	6	....	1,055	8	105	3
Sattara	575	..	..	..	3	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	578	..	19	19
Rutnagiree	227	35	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	..	....	..	....	....	264	..	22	1
Tanna	1,081	130	..	..	1	..	..	348	1	..	10	..	61	192	1,824	12	96	16
Surat.....	796	..	5	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	....	..	....	147	964	2	25	6
Kaira	798	310	..	..	3	..	..	1	6	..	....	..	....	....	1,118	145	23	4
Ahmedabad	812	241	12	1	1	..	..	6	1	..	9	..	....	....	1,083	52	66	11
Kurrachee	978	..	4	..	..	..	..	123	..	..	....	..	559	....	1,664	10	7	4
Shikarpoor	848	33	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	881	..	23	..
Hydrabad.....	1,956	80	16	..	1	..	..	....	1	..	....	..	....	....	2,054	356	26	1
Honore.....	348	28	..	..	..	..	..	....	65	..	3	..	....	....	444	..	52	5
Aden.....	201	210	3	2	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	..	....	....	416	..	..	..
Total....	12,590	1,111	57	5	11	..	..	494	77	..	139	..	1,079	555	16,118	596	650	88

STATEMENT—(continued).

Jails.	Discharge, Removal, Release, Transfer, &c.																		
	Liberated by order of Government (State prisoners).	Released on expiry of Sentence.	Do. on Payment of Debts, &c.	Do. for Good Conduct.	Do. for extreme Sickness.	Do. under the provisions of Inspector General's Circular Order No.	Transferred to other Districts for Trial.	Do. for Banishment.	Do. for Transportation.	Do. for Benefit of Health.	Do. for Release.	Do. for Special reasons.	Do. after recapture in the District.	Do. to the Lunatic Asylum.	Do. from the Sub-division to the Sudder Jail.	Kept in Jail while in transit from one District to another.	Escaped.	Died.	Executed.	Total of Discharges, Removals, &c.
Poona	1	793	..	..	1	..	..	..	9	..	..	198	..	1	....	216	..	22	2	1,300
Ahmednuggur	..	437	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	60	..	..	12	1	583
Doolia	..	792	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	10	1	832
Sholapoor	..	553	35	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	84	..	..	....	..	..	2	3	749
Dharwar	3	704	41	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	4	..	1	58	..	1	12	2	960
Sattara	..	476	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	53	..	..	....	..	3	1	4	578
Rutnagiree	..	148	34	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	2	1	..	212
Tanna	..	678	..	..	..	..	6	..	279	8	6	75	..	1	194	192	1	23	1	1,588
Surat	..	529	..	..	..	..	24	..	9	14		78	..	1	....	163	..	26	7	884
Kaira	..	545	307	8	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	35	..	2	21	1	1,095
Ahmedabad	1	673	44	..	9	..	..	..	16	1	..	146	..	4	....	..	3	42	..	1,068
Kurrachee	..	1,072	..	..	..	..	128	1	168	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	4	32	3	1,429
Shikarpoor	..	721	18	70	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	2	18	4	952
Hydrabad	..	827	61	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	527	..	1	17	6	1,829
Honore	..	182	23	..	1	..	..	..	2	25	..	..	..	1	71	..	..	16	2	380
Aden	..	215	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	1	2	..	419
Total	5	9,345	764	83	12	..	162	4	520	48	6	639	..	11	1,040	571	20	257	37	14,858

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT.

STATEMENT showing the state of Education of Prisoners admitted in

Jails.	Labouring Prisoners who can Read and Write.						Non-labouring Prisoners who can Read and Write.					
	Hindoos.		Mussalmans.		Other Denominations.		Hindoos.		Mussalmans.		Other Denominations.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Poona	32	..	10	..	3	..	4	..	..	..	1	..
Ahmednuggur	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhoolia	14	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
Sholapoor	53	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	45	..	8	..	..	..	30	..	5	..	..	..
Sattara	32	..	4	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..
Rutnagiree	58	..	8	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna	19	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Surat	11	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	17	..	1	..	..	..	19	..	1	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	93	..	22	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..
Kurrachee	9	..	4	..	..	..	5	..	6	..	..	..
Shikarpoor	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hydrabad	27	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honore	47	..	6	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	1	..
Aden	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	497	..	72	..	12	..	94	..	14	..	2	..

the Jails of Bombay Presidency, Sind, and Aden during the year 1863.

Civil Prisoners who can Read and Write.						Total of Prisoners who can Read and Write.		Prisoners well educated for their position in life.		Prisoners altogether ignorant and uneducated.		Grand Total.	
Hindoos.		Mussalmans.		Other Denominations									
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	14	..	1,071	91	1,135	91
..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	16	..	524	51	572	51
..	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	8	..	1,123	95	1,150	95
17	..	..	..	..	..	78	..	8	..	535	58	621	58
12	..	..	..	..	..	00	..	8	..	864	83	972	83
30	..	..	..	..	..	74	..	..	..	414	90	488	90
12	..	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	161	21	243	21
3	..	3	..	..	..	29	..	26	..	1,711	58	1,766	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..	18	..	885	43	921	43
23	..	4	..	..	..	65	..	17	..	934	102	1,016	102
11	..	..	..	..	..	134	..	12	..	875	62	1,021	62
..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	24	..	1,600	16	1,648	16
12	..	1	..	..	..	23	..	23	..	823	12	869	12
25	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	56	..	1,920	22	2,032	22
6	..	..	..	..	1	70	1	..	..	355	18	425	19
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390	26
151	..	11	..	..	1	854	1	230	..	13,795	823	15,269	849

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Escapes and

Jails.	1862.									
	1	Number Escaped during the year.					Total Number Re-captured of		9	10
	Average Daily Number of Prisoners during the year.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Remaining uncaptured of 1862.	Amount of Reward paid for Re-capture.
		From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail.	From Hospital.	From Sub-division.	Total.	1862.	Former years.		
Poona	238	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Ahmednuggur	177	..	..	..	10	10	10	..	..	50
Dhoolia	288	1	1	..	1	3	1	..	2	25
Sholapoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	519	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Sattara	160	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
Rutnagiree	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanna	415	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	50
Surat	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kaira	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ahmedabad	493	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
Kurrachee	704	..	..	..	3	3	2	..	1	..
Shikarpoor	344	..	2	..	..	2	1	..	1	..
Hydrabad	418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honore	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Aden	132	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total...	4,715	2	7	..	14	23	17	1	6	125

Re-apprehension of Prisoners during the years 1862 *and* 1863.

1863.

11	Number Escaped during the year.					Total Number Re-captured of		19	20	
Average Daily Number of Prisoners during the year.	12	13	14	15	16	17	18			
	From inside the Jail.	From outside the Jail	From Hospital.	From Sub-division.	Total.	1863.	Former years.	Remaining uncaptured of 1863.	Amount of Reward paid for Re-capture.	Remarks.
304	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
323	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	
196	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
382	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
180	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	
113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
339	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
221	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
163	1	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	
579	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	3	..	
904	..	4	..	..	4	1	..	3	..	
447	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	
384	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	
137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
120	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	
5,010	11	7	..	..	18	8	2	10	..	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of EXPENDITURE incurred for Sind, and Aden for the years 1862 *and* 1863, *showing the Amount*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	POONA JAIL. Prisoners in 1863—304. Prisoners in 1862—238.		AHMEDNUGGUR JAIL. Prisoners in 1863—218. Prisoners in 1862—177.	
	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rations	8,548 0 6	5,895 13 5	6,146 15 0	4,561 4 11
Money allowance	215 9 9	145 6 6	.....	.....
Total	8,763 10 3	6,041 3 11	6,146 15 0	4,561 4 11
Cost per prisoner	28 13 3	25 6 1	28 3 1	25 12 4
* Fixed Establishment	10,962 0 0	10,250 8 2	5,487 15 7	4,622 15 5
Cost per prisoner	36 0 11	43 1 1	25 2 9	26 1 10
* Extra Establishment	1,441 7 7	558 14 6	.....	897 0 0
Cost per prisoner	4 11 10	2 5 7	.....	5 1 1
Total	12,403 7 7	16,850 10 7	5,487 15 7	5,519 15 5
Cost per prisoner	40 12 9	70 12 10	25 2 9	31 2 5
European Medicines and supplies	60 6 9	.....	229 0 3	881 1 5
Cost per prisoner	0 3 2	.....	1 0 9	4 14 9
Bazaar Medicines and petty supplies	352 14 4	108 3 7	355 7 9	306 5 3
Cost per prisoner	1 2 6	0 7 3	1 10 1	1 11 8
Sick Diet	474 10 7	302 5 11	63 15 2	332 11 0
Cost per prisoner	1 8 11	1 4 5	0 4 8	1 14 0
Furniture, Bedding, and Extra Blankets	862 9 5	40 1 11	.....	.....
Cost per prisoner	2 13 5	0 2 8	.....	.....
Total	1,750 9 1	450 11 5	648 7 2	1,520 15 3
Cost per prisoner	5 11 2	1 14 4	2 15 6	8 10 5
Clothing, including Blankets and Bedding	651 10 4	324 12 11	714 3 11	494 13 11
Cost per prisoner	2 2 3	1 5 10	3 4 5	2 12 8
Contingencies, including Stationery	401 9 7	289 7 9	701 8 1	766 14 4
Cost per prisoner	1 5 2	1 3 5	3 3 5	4 5 4
Additions, alterations, and repairs	872 9 4	197 13 5	390 13 9	155 0 10
Cost per prisoner	2 13 11	0 13 3	1 12 8	0 14 0
Gross Cost of Maintenance	24,843 8 1	18,113 8 1	14,089 13 6	13,019 0 8
Gross Cost per prisoner	81 11 6	76 1 8	64 10 1	73 8 10
Deduct value of labour	2,905 5 4	423 2 7	4,042 1 9	2,447 13 2
Net Total Cost of Maintenance	21,938 2 9	17,690 5 6	10,047 11 9	10,571 3 6
Net Total Cost per prisoner	72 2 7	74 5 3	46 1 5	59 11 7

* This includes Guards and their reliefs.

N.B.—The indirect profits derived from the employment of convicts as Jail menial servants and in making up Jail clothing, &c., are not carried to the credit of the Jail, and therefore form no set-off, as in some of the provinces, against expenditure.

DHOOLIA JAIL.						SHOLAPOOR JAIL.						DHARWAR JAIL.					
Prisoners in 1863—323. Prisoners in 1862—822.						Prisoners in 1863—196. Prisoners in 1862—188.						Prisoners in 1863—382. Prisoners in 1862—415.					
1863.			1862.			1863.			1862.			1863.			1862.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
8,928	9	1	4,873	6	3	5,831	9	1	4,077	3	6	13,964	8	8	10,652	2	8
....			....			67	4	6	....			145	10	6	....		
8,928	9	1	4,873	6	3	5,898	13	7	4,077	3	6	14,110	3	2	10,652	2	8
27	9	5	21	5	3	30	4	0	21	10	11	36	15	0	20	6	5
5,195	9	5	4,341	12	11	5,420	8	0	5,123	0	0	15,609	8	11	8,835	8	9
16	0	10	19	0	2	27	12	9	27	4	0	10	13	9	17	0	4
....			156	5	3	....			....			325	1	4	311	9	6
....			0	10	11	....			....			0	13	7	0	9	7
5,195	9	5	4,498	2	2	5,420	8	0	5,575	6	3	15,934	10	3	9,147	2	3
16	0	10	19	11	1	27	12	9	27	4	6	41	11	5	17	9	11
48	6	7	178	13	4	133	9	1	237	10	8	112	11	6	241	7	3
0	2	5	0	12	6	0	10	11	1	4	3	0	4	8	0	7	5
123	15	9	109	4	6	122	0	4	144	15	9	70	2	0	26	13	8
0	6	2	0	7	7	0	10	0	0	12	4	0	2	11	0	0	10
614	8	3	613	13	3	36	6	6	199	10	11	683	11	3	337	12	7
1	14	4	2	10	11	0	3	0	0	0	11	1	12	7	0	10	5
....			....			....			....			....			....		
....			....			....			....			....			....		
786	14	7	901	15	1	291	15	11	582	5	4	866	8	9	606	1	6
2	6	11	3	15	0	1	7	11	2	1	6	2	4	2	1	2	8
1,243	10	10	854	3	7	377	13	3	706	2	5	1,353	8	0	1,288	6	0
3	13	5	3	11	10	1	15	0	3	12	1	3	8	8	2	7	8
876	8	6	1,139	15	6	205	11	4	576	6	1	520	14	9	760	11	1
2	11	4	4	15	11	1	0	11	3	1	0	1	5	9	1	7	5
164	1	1	212	3	0	241	14	8	195	3	6	1,376	14	5	47	10	8
0	8	2	0	10	6	1	3	9	1	0	7	3	9	7	0	1	5
17,195	5	6	12,480	4	0	12,436	10	9	11,513	2	5	34,162	11	4	22,502	2	2
53	3	9	54	11	9	63	7	3	66	2	8	89	6	8	43	5	7
8,889	11	3	3,963	2	8	618	0	5	349	9	3	4,893	7	7	4,079	5	2
8,305	10	3	8,517	1	4	11,818	10	4	11,163	9	2	29,269	3	9	18,422	13	0
25	11	5	37	5	8	60	4	8	64	1	11	76	9	11	35	5	2

SATTARA JAIL.						RUTNAGIRI JAIL.						TANNA JAIL.					
Prisoners in 1863—180. Prisoners in 1862—160.						Prisoners in 1863—113. Prisoners in 1862—135.						Prisoners in 1863—330. Prisoners in 1862—415.					
1863.			1862.			1863.			1862.			1863.			1862.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
5,924	4	1	9,575	6	3	3,842	0	11	4,180	12	7	8,560	0	5	11,510	3	1
17	6	3	....			....			....			86	14	5	....		
5,941	10	4	9,575	6	3	3,842	0	11	4,180	12	7	8,646	14	10	11,510	3	1
33	0	1	59	13	6	34	0	0	30	12	3	25	8	1	27	10	2
3,288	0	0	3,528	0	0	6,932	0	3	8,054	8	2	12,166	5	9	12,134	14	0
18	4	3	22	0	9	61	5	6	59	12	10	35	4	9	29	2	2
2,064	0	0	2,064	0	0	265	10	8	442	7	10	....			421	4	11
11	7	5	12	14	4	2	5	8	3	4	1	....			1	0	2
5,352	0	0	5,292	0	0	7,197	10	11	8,497	0	0	12,166	5	9	12,556	2	11
29	11	8	34	15	1	63	11	1	62	0	11	35	4	9	30	2	4
51	8	8	80	1	4	103	9	11	234	6	10	78	3	11	209	7	0
0	4	7	0	8	0	0	14	8	1	11	9	0	3	8	0	8	1
81	2	11	8	6	6	192	10	10	15	10	0	112	4	7	131	3	10
0	7	2	0	0	10	1	11	3	0	1	9	0	5	9	0	5	0
19	8	11	13	14	4	37	5	6	61	11	6	304	2	4	718	9	8
0	1	8	0	1	4	0	5	3	0	7	3	0	14	4	1	11	8
....			....			149	5	9	....			37	5	2	....		
....			....			1	5	1	....			0	1	9	....		
152	4	6	102	6	2	483	0	0	311	12	4	542	0	0	1,059	4	6
0	13	5	0	10	2	4	4	3	2	4	9	1	9	6	2	8	9
1,111	14	0	733	13	6	319	4	8	146	2	1	730	3	3	1,599	7	6
6	2	10	4	9	4	2	13	2	1	1	2	2	2	5	3	13	6
513	8	0	568	5	11	306	4	3	400	1	4	1,488	6	6	1,063	7	3
2	13	7	3	8	10	2	11	4	2	15	5	4	6	3	2	9	0
525	15	10	93	9	5	185	6	4	143	4	11	418	14	1	209	3	0
2	14	9	0	9	4	1	10	3	1	0	10	1	3	9	0	8	1
13,597	4	8	16,665	9	3	12,333	11	1	13,679	1	8	23,992	12	5	23,997	12	3
75	8	8	104	2	6	109	2	4	101	5	2	70	12	5	57	1	3
24	6	0	543	4	4	1,291	2	7	1,685	1	2	3,226	2	2	2,721	0	10
13,572	14	8	16,122	4	11	11,042	8	6	11,994	0	6	20,766	10	3	21,276	11	5
75	6	5	100	12	2	79	11	8	88	13	6	61	4	1	51	4	3

SURAT JAIL.						KAIRA JAIL.						AHMEDABAD JAIL.					
Prisoners in 1863—221. Prisoners in 1862—194.						Prisoners in 1863—163. Prisoners in 1862—158.						Prisoners in 1863—579. Prisoners in 1862—493.					
1863.			1862.			1863.			1862.			1863.			1862.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
8,672	13	1	4,106	13	11	4,850	7	5	3,413	11	8	20,619	14	11	14,326	10	4
21	2	6	....			....			....			25	0	0	....		
8,694	15	7	4,106	13	11	4,850	7	5	3,413	11	8	20,644	14	11	14,326	10	4
29	5	6	21	2	9	29	12	0	21	7	7	35	10	0	29	0	11
4,139	0	8	4,981	12	0	6,592	3	4	9,278	0	0	11,212	2	8	9,502	0	8
18	11	8	25	10	10	40	7	0	58	10	10	19	5	10	19	4	4
82	3	1	....			1,147	0	10	2,850	0	0	....			1,136	0	3
0	5	11	....			7	0	5	18	7	7	....			2	4	11
4,221	3	9	4,981	12	0	7,739	4	2	12,128	0	0	11,212	2	8	10,638	5	11
19	1	7	25	10	10	47	7	6	77	2	5	19	5	10	21	9	3
33	12	8	217	5	11	70	14	0	118	0	7	209	1	11	330	3	11
0	2	5	1	1	11	0	6	10	0	11	11	0	5	9	0	10	9
93	10	4	94	13	1	108	3	4	60	1	8	164	6	1	79	12	3
0	6	7	0	7	9	0	10	7	0	6	1	0	4	6	0	2	7
147	0	3	271	4	1	42	1	11	13	5	8	257	7	2	206	3	2
0	10	7	1	6	5	0	4	2	0	1	4	0	7	1	0	6	8
....			....			62	15	4	....			....			....		
....			....			0	6	2	....			....			....		
274	7	3	583	7	1	284	2	7	191	7	11	630	15	2	616	3	4
1	3	7	3	0	1	1	11	9	1	3	4	1	1	4	1	4	0
621	4	10	533	10	4	247	9	11	406	9	6	2,861	1	9	925	10	3
2	13	0	2	12	0	1	8	4	2	9	7	4	15	0	1	14	0
986	7	0	628	14	8	299	6	5	252	9	6	2,419	1	5	1,312	15	2
4	7	3	3	3	5	1	13	5	1	9	5	4	2	9	2	10	7
1,585	14	4	702	10	11	1,362	6	10	238	4	2	589	15	1	445	6	10
7	2	9	3	9	11	8	5	8	1	7	11	1	0	3	0	14	6
16,384	4	9	11,537	4	11	14,783	5	4	11,750	10	9	38,363	3	0	28,257	1	10
73	10	11	59	7	6	90	11	1	104	9	5	66	7	2	57	5	0
2,171	7	2	432	8	3	2,807	7	6	1,152	15	4	2,910	8	0	2,958	11	1
14,212	13	7	11,104	12	8	11,975	13	10	15,372	11	5	35,452	11	0	25,298	6	9
64	4	11	57	3	10	73	7	6	98	4	8	61	3	8	51	5	0

KURRACHEE JAIL.						SHIKARPOOR JAIL.						HYDRABAD JAIL.					
Prisoners in 1863—904. Prisoners in 1862—704.						Prisoners in 1863—447. Prisoners in 1862—344.						Prisoners in 1863—384. Prisoners in 1862—418.					
1863.			1862.			1863.			1862.			1863.			1862.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
38,435	7	2	27,598	5	1	7,843	0	11	6,790	8	10	11,014	10	2	11,306	12	9
472	0	0	437	14	4	136	14	0	136	14	0	1,188	15	11	2,379	14	8
38,907	7	2	28,036	3	5	7,976	14	11	6,927	6	10	12,203	10	1	13,686	11	5
43	0	8	39	13	3	18	2	10	20	2	2	31	11	11	32	11	4
8,151	7	7	10,433	8	0	10,761	2	10	6,990	0	0	8,993	0	0	11,294	0	0
9	0	3	14	13	1	24	1	2	20	5	1	23	6	1	26	15	10
12,253	14	0	8,114	14	9	1,080	0	0	1,080	0	0	311	13	2	....		
13	8	11	11	8	6	2	6	7	2	12	2	0	13	0	....		
20,405	5	7	18,548	6	9	11,841	2	10	8,070	0	0	9,304	13	2	11,294	0	0
22	9	2	26	5	7	26	7	9	23	1	3	24	3	1	26	15	10
183	1	2	261	5	7	177	14	10	....			89	7	5	127	0	8
0	4	3	0	5	11	0	6	4	....			0	3	0	0	4	10
608	13	10	615	8	3	198	1	6	308	6	4	289	2	1	426	2	2
0	10	9	0	14	0	0	7	1	0	14	4	0	11	3	1	0	3
126	5	5	48	6	3	84	1	4	108	3	0	4	8	2	36	1	6
0	2	3	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	4
....			....			382	2	0	56	0	9	....			....		
....			....			0	13	8	0	2	7	....			....		
918	4	5	925	4	1	806	3	8	472	10	1	383	1	8	589	4	4
1	1	3	1	4	0	1	14	1	1	5	11	0	14	5	1	6	5
7,580	14	1	4,131	10	7	1,571	6	4	1,386	7	3	3,431	11	4	1,549	1	3
8	6	2	5	13	11	3	9	3	4	0	5	8	14	10	3	11	3
3,828	14	11	2,705	14	8	1,940	10	0	406	7	10	2,529	11	10	1,222	5	1
4	3	9	3	13	6	4	5	6	1	2	2	6	9	3	2	14	1
1,119	3	2	655	11	0	2,672	4	0	643	0	0	159	10	4	350	0	0
1	3	10	0	14	0	5	15	7	1	13	10	0	6	8	0	13	3
72,688	1	4	55,003	2	6	26,808	9	9	17,906	0	0	28,012	3	5	28,691	6	1
80	5	9	78	2	1	59	15	7	51	10	1	72	15	2	68	8	11
30,704	11	0	13,541	10	3	4,983	13	1	4,664	12	7	5,987	13	7	6,437	8	0
41,983	6	4	41,458	8	3	21,824	12	8	13,241	3	5	22,024	5	10	22,253	14	1
46	7	0	58	14	3	48	13	2	38	7	7	57	5	5	53	3	5

the Maintenance of the Prisoners in the Jails of the Bombay Presidency, under each head, the Number of Prisoners, and the Cost per head.

HONORE JAIL.		ADEN JAIL.		SUMMARY.	
Prisoners in 1863—137. Prisoners in 1862—130.		Prisoners in 1863—116. Prisoners in 1862—124.		Prisoners in 1863—5,010. Prisoners in 1862—4,715.	
1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.	1863.	1862.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3,905 1 1	3,411 15 5	5,901 5 9	6,352 5 4	1,62,988 12 3	1,32,633 8 0
....	.....	.....	.....	2,376 13 10	3,100 1 6
3,905 1 1	3,411 15 5	5,901 5 9	6,352 5 4	1,65,366 10 1	1,35,733 9 6
28 8 7	26 2 3	50 13 11	51 3 7	33 0 1	28 12 7
4,015 9 5	5,179 0 1	7,935 4 4	7,206 11 1	1,26,861 14 9	1,21,756 4 7
29 4 11	39 10 11	69 9 7	58 1 10	25 5 3	25 13 2
....	.....	.....	.....	19,868 2 8	18,484 15 3
....	.....	.....	.....	3 15 5	3 15 2
4,015 9 5	5,179 0 1	7,935 4 4	7,206 11 1	1,46,730 1 5	1,40,241 3 10
29 4 11	39 10 11	69 9 7	58 1 10	29 4 8	29 12 4
110 8 8	294 0 0	50 7 0	.....	1,742 12 4	3,411 14 1
0 12 10	2 4 2	0 6 9	.....	0 3 7	0 11 7
96 10 4	.....	153 0 7	93 9 9	3,122 10 7	2,529 4 7
0 11 3	.....	1 5 1	0 12 1	0 9 11	0 8 6
39 9 8	.....	82 3 9	.....	3,017 10 2	3,264 0 10
0 6 11	.....	0 11 6	.....	0 9 7	0 11 1
....	92 1 3	.....	.....	1,494 5 8	188 3 11
....	0 11 3	.....	.....	0 4 9	0 0 7
246 12 8	386 1 3	285 11 4	93 9 9	9,377 6 9	9,393 7 5
1 15 0	2 15 5	2 7 4	0 12 1	1 11 10	1 15 9
310 15 9	227 4 6	185 0 0	307 1 11	23,312 4 3	15,015 8 6
2 4 3	1 11 10	1 9 11	2 7 7	4 10 5	3 2 11
998 11 6	498 6 6	355 2 9	160 2 0	18,372 8 10	13,053 0 8
7 4 7	3 13 1	3 1 10	1 4 7	3 10 8	2 12 3
63 13 5	84 14 7	72 12 0	30 0 0	11,802 8 8	4,404 9 5
0 7 5	0 10 5	0 10 2	0 3 10	2 5 8	0 14 11
9,540 15 10	9,787 10 4	1475 4 2	14,149 14 1	3,74,961 8 0	3,17,841 7 4
67 10 3	75 4 7	127 0 6	114 1 6	74 13 6	67 6 9
....	.....	4,509 3 4	4,930 9 5	79,965 4 9	44,335 2 1
9,540 15 10	9,787 10 4	10,226 0 10	9,219 4 8	2,94,996 3 3	2,58,719 8 11
69 11 0	75 4 7	88 2 5	74 5 8	58 14 1	55 0 4

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT showing the Out-turn of Manufactures in the

Jails.	1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Average daily number of Prisoners employed in Manufactures.	Value of Articles sold in the Bazar.			Value of Articles consumed for Public purposes.			Total Receipts.			Value of Articles remaining in Store at the close of the year.			Grand Total.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Poona	11	11,379	7	9	873	8	4	12,253	0	1	1,334	15	8	13,587	15	9
Ahmednuggur .	55	2,736	0	2	1,701	14	7	4,437	14	9	2,045	10	10	6,483	9	7
Dhoolia	89	6,830	5	6	3,586	6	0	10,416	11	6	1,425	9	11	11,842	5	5
Sholapoor	20	2,406	1	2	377	13	3	2,783	14	5	403	14	2	3,187	12	7
Dharwar	149	5,622	0	11	....			5,022	0	11	9,242	8	11	14,264	9	10
Sattara	20	85	13	6	884	6	0	970	3	6	100	6	9	1,070	10	3
Rutnagiree....	29	2,510	6	10	250	0	2	2,760	7	0	557	1	8	3,317	8	8
Tanna.....	67	7,406	11	1	1,857	6	5	9,264	1	6	2,987	8	4	12,251	9	10
Surat	127	6,899	12	9	353	4	11	7,253	1	8	3,738	2	10	10,991	4	6
Kaira	14	3,153	5	1	....			3,153	5	1	484	3	10	3,637	8	11
Ahmedabad ..	311	13,844	5	4	1,934	2	0	15,778	7	4	7,404	9	10	23,183	1	2
Kurrachee	137	6,408	3	6	....			6,408	3	6	2,498	1	5	896	4	11
Shikarpoor....	97	6,779	1	9	2,042	4	0	8,821	5	9	2,268	3	10	11,089	9	7
Hydrabad	64	4,607	9	1	....			4,607	9	1	2,648	10	1	7,256	3	2
Honore	18	32	14	0	....			32	14	0	64	12	10	97	10	10
Aden	70	....			4,882	7	4	4,882	7	4	....			4,882	7	4
Total....	1,278	80,702	2	5	18,743	9	0	98,845	11	5	37,204	8	11	1,28,040	4	4

Jails of the Bombay Presidency, Sind, and Aden, for the year 1863.

7	8	9	10	11	12
Deduct Value of Articles in Store at the close of the past year.	Gross Receipts of the year.	Charges incurred during the year.	Profit.	Loss.	Profit on Manufacture during the year 1862.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
11,520 9 5	2,067 6 4	1,079 8 8	987 13 8	....	423 2 7
1,051 6 1	5,432 3 6	3,255 5 5	2,176 14 1	....	2,447 13 2
2,091 13 9	9,750 7 8	5,513 8 5	4,236 15 3	....	482 13 8
788 6 5	2,399 6 2	1,855 8 5	543 13 9	....	299 2 7
6,470 0 6	7,794 9 4	4,440 11 8	3,353 13 7	....	2,799 13 10
100 6 9	970 3 6	884 6 0	24 6 0	....	43 12 10
1,133 15 3	2,183 9 5	892 6 8	1,291 2 9	....	1,685 1 2
5,284 3 4	6,967 6 6	3,764 4 6	3,226 2 2	....	2,721 0 10
2,643 13 8	8,347 6 10	6,175 15 8	2,171 7 2	....	432 8 3
1,595 9 0	2,041 15 11	1,574 5 11	467 10 0	....	1,130 14 4
6,663 1 5	16,519 15 9	13,609 7 9	2,910 8 0	....	2,958 11 1
2,498 1 5	8,408 3 6	4,206 2 0	2,202 1 6	....	3,016 6 11
1,664 13 11	9,424 11 8	5,805 4 7	3,619 1	....	3,596 8 8
4,251 0 3	3,005 2 11	1,633 9 0	1,371 9 7	....	2,256 0 0
64 12 10	32 14 0	59 4 10	.....	26 6 10	....
.....	4,882 7 4	1,405 10 0	3,476 3 4	....	3,293 12 2
47,822 2 0	90,228 2 4	56,155 7 6	32,059 15 11	26 6 10	27,587 15 1

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

SHOWING the Abstract of Prisoners' Employment and

Jails.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Daily Average Number of Prisoners.								Net Profit	
	Total sentenced to labour.	Inefficient from age or disease, and excused work on account of Sundays and Holidays.	Employed as Jail Servants.	Working on the Roads.	Miscellaneous work.	Hired by Department Public Works.	Hired by other Departments.	Employed in Manufactures.	In column 6.	
									Total.	Annual Average of each Prisoner.
									Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Poona	274	110	45	16	27	5	50	11	266 4 0	53 4 0
Ahmednuggur	199	64	21	14	23	10	26	55	612 7 0	61 12 10
Dhoolia	295	66	29	..	27	56	212	89	370 4 0	6 8 4
Sholapoor	162	41	23	1	88	..	2	20	....	....
Dharwar	333	70	45	6	37	11	22	149	521 0 0	45 11 2
Sattara	181	27	34	..	16	..	..	20	....	....
Rutnagiree	104	48	18	..	28	..	..	29	....	....
Tanna	339	78	47	..	117	..	..	67	....	....
Surat	180	12	26	..	59	..	..	127	....	....
Kaira	135	39	17	6	11	13	50	14	520 10 0	38 13 7
Ahmedabad	529	109	63	..	150	..	..	311	....	....
Kurrachee	703	201	153	..	14	381	13	137	27,979 1 3	70 14 0
Shikarpoor	447	82	58	..	236	12	16	97	590 14 0	49 3 10
Hydrabad	344	51	53	..	149	3	68	64	511 15 7	58 11 6
Honore	102	32	16	3	49	..	..	18	....	....
Aden	114	27	15	..	11	..	22	70	....	....
Total	4,441	1,047	663	46	1,042	491	481	1,278	31,372 7 10	384 15 2

their Earnings in Bombay, Sind, and Aden Jails, during the year 1863.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
on account of Prisoners.								
In column 7.		In column 8.				Fines under Regulation III. of 1844.		
Total.	Annual Average of each Prisoner.	Total.	Annual Average of each Prisoner.	Total Receipts as per columns 9, 11, and 12.	Annual Average of each Prisoner.	Imposed.	Realized.	Total of Columns 15 and 18.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
1,651 3 8	33 0 4	987 13 8	89 12 10	2,905 5 4	10 9 8	..	..	2,905 5 4
1,252 12 8	48 2 11	2,176 14 1	39 9 3	4,042 1 9	44 6 9	..	..	4,042 1 9
4,282 8 0	20 2 0	4,236 15 3	47 9 8	8,889 11 3	43 11 5	..	..	8,889 11 3
74 2 8	0 1 4	543 13 9	27 3 1	618 0 5	0 2 5	..	..	618 0 5
1,018 10 0	45 10 7	3,353 13 7	22 8 1	4,893 7 7	26 14 2	..	..	4,893 7 7
....	....	24 6 0	1 3 6	24 6 0	1 3 6	..	..	24 6 0
....	....	1,291 2 9	44 8 4	1,291 2 7	12 5 7	..	..	1,291 2 7
....	....	3,226 2 2	48 2 5	3,226 2 2	47 4 1	..	..	3,226 2 2
....	....	2,171 7 2	17 1 6	2,171 7 2	17 1 6	..	..	2,171 7 2
1,819 3 6	35 1 4	467 10 0	33 6 5	2,807 7 6	20 12 5	..	..	2,807 7 6
....	....	2,910 8 0	9 5 9	2,910 8 0	9 5 9	..	..	2,910 8 0
523 8 3	40 4 1	2,202 1 6	16 1 2	30,704 11 0	57 13 2		..	30,704 11 0
773 8 0	48 5 6	3,619 7 1	37 5 0	4,983 13 1	27 11 1	..	..	4,983 13 1
4,104 4 5	59 13 9	1,371 9 7	21 6 10	5,987 13 7	17 6 2	..	..	5,987 13 7
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....
1,033 0 0	46 14 9	3,476 3 4	49 10 6	4,509 3 4	42 13 3	..	..	4,509 3 4
16,532 13 2	377 8 7	32,059 15 11	504 14 4	79,965 4 9	379 8 11	..	..	79,965 4 9

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

SHOWING the Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed

Jails.	Printing.	Making of Bricks.	Making of Soorkee.	Manufacture of Lime.	Pottery.	Manufacture of Net Work.	Splitting Wood for Fuel.	Making Charcoal and Gools.	Husking Rice and grinding Attah and Dall.	Manufacture of Oil.	Carpentry.	Iron works.	Saddlery.	Shoe-making.	Tailoring.	Manufacture of Gunny.
Poona	..	..	..	13·1	..	..	..	..	31·9	7·0	2·1	2·2	..	..	2·0	3·7
Ahmednuggur	..	11·0	..	7·0	..	..	2·0	..	14·0	3·0	2·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	3·0	3·0
Dhoolia	0·5	..	..	0·8	..	0·05	..	..	2·3	6·1	3·7	0·2	..	0·2	0·7	4·8
Sholapoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4·0	1·0	..	..	..	..	..
Dharwar	..	9·0	..	..	2·4	..	1·1	..	24·2	..	..	4·4	..	0·3	2·7	0·4
Sattara	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	..	..	30·0	2·0	2·0	..	..	3·0	5·0
Rutnagiree	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58·0	11·0	..	..	..	9·9	..
Tanna	1·8	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	..	17·2	1·5	2·8	2·6	..	..	2·4	..
Surat	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·0	..	11·0	4·0	1·0	..	..	1·0	3·0	..
Kaira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·6	0·4	..	..	..	0·1	0·03
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31·0	..	7·0	4·0	..	1·0	7·0	12·0
Kurrachee	..	..	..	..	7·0	..	..	..	..	10·0	6·0	..	..	3·0	7·0	..
Shikarpoor	..	12·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	2·0	..	5·0	12·0	11·0
Hydrabad	..	4·9	..	1·6	1·0	..	..	..	13·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·4	0·8	..	..	1·0	..
Aden	5·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5·1	..	1·9	..	..	0·6	1·8	..
Total	7·3	36·9	..	22·5	10·4	0·05	8·1	..	150·3	126·2	47·3	19·2	1·0	12·1	55·6	40·2

in each branch of Manufactures, during the year 1863.

Manufacture of Blankets.	Manufacture of Cloth.	Manufacture of Table Covers, Towels, and Dusters.	Manufacture of Tape.	Spinning Thread.	Manufacture of Carpets, Durrees, &c.	Manufacture of Strings and Twine.	Manufacture of Paper.	Manufacture of Bamboo, Rattan, and Reed articles.	Breaking Stones.	Manufacture of Ink.	Gardening.	On hire.	Type Foundry.	Other Manufactures not enumerated above.	Total.
..	13·1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·8	35·2	..	7·2	..	..	11·7	132·09
9·0	14·0	3·0	3·0	2·0	..	18·0	3·0	6·0	34·0	1·0	6·0	..	..	32·0	179·0
6·3	9·4	0·8	0·4	..	..	0·4	6·2	1·5	3·4	0·01	28·2	11·4	..	0·6	89·1
3·0	8·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34·0	40·0
4·1	9·3	2·3	1·2	20·8	2·6	..	9·9	3·6	..	..	9·6	..	..	50·0	149·7
..	20·0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2·0	..	7·0	..	..	17·0	90·0
..	80·0	34·9	26·6	..	15·9	7·2	16·43	9·2	12·4	15·0	..	..	..	26·9	87·0
..	7·5	2·8	0·2	..	..	..	..	3·9	33·5	0·06	16·6	..	..	126·0	221·0
..	2·0	4·0	2·0	19·0	12·0	..	27·0	22·0	..	..	..	..	..	51·0	190·0
0·01	4·4	..	0·2	0·7	1·02	0·1	..	..	..	..	1·7	..	..	3·5	14·9
29·0	32·0	5·0	8·0	..	43·0	38·0	104·0	20·0	..	..	51·0	..	..	113·0	505·0
13·0	14·0	..	2·0	34·0	7·0	3·0	..	27·0	..	..	..	..	..	4·0	137·0
..	2·0	1·0	..	24·0	2·0	1·0	11·0	1·0	..	..	..	..	..	6·0	97·0
0·5	5·1	..	0·3	0·6	1·8	0·5	..	0·7	..	..	24·7	..	..	..	64·0
..	..	..	..	..	..	3·7	..	0·3	1·5	..	11·0	..	..	..	18·7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108·9	120·9
65·0	220·8	53·8	43·9	101·1	85·32	71·9	177·53	·99·	122·	16·07	163	11·4	..	584·6	2136·2

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

SHOWING the Result of Prisoners' Labour in the Jails of

Names of Officers in Charge of Jails.	Names of Jailors.	Names of Jails.
Baron DeH. Larpent, Mr. A. B. Warden..	J. Shrimpton	Poona .....
Messrs. C. M. Harrison, A. St. J. Richardson W. H. Newnham, Gopall Rao Hurree.	Sheik Abdoola wulud Mootingmoodeen, P. Carberry.	Ahmednuggur.
Messrs. A. St. J. Richardson, C. Water, Nana Morojee.	T. Bird.....	Dhoolia.....
Hon'ble G. A. Hobart	C. F. Unger, J. M. Pink.	Sholapoor....
Messrs. F. Loyd, A. L. Spens	W. G. Jukes	Dharwar ....
Mr. R. F. Mactier	A. Hessing	Sattara.....
Messrs. A. T. Crawford, A. W. Hughes, A. T. Crawford.	Sheik Allee Lambay....	Rutnagiree ..
Messrs. H. P. St. G. Tucker, C. Gonne ..	Cajee Buranoodeen	Tanna .....
Mr. A. B. Warden.....	Dadabhoy Pestonsha ..	Surat.....
Messrs. A. K. Nairne, T. Weeding, Cooverjee Cowasjee.	Jeykishun Vundravun..	Kaira .....
Messrs. W. Sandwith, C. H. Cameron	Futtey Khan wulud Jumal Khan.	Ahmedabad ..
Mr. C. A. Middleton, Captain W. Widdicombe.	Nundaram	Kurrachee ..
Captain L. Dunsterville, Lieutenant G. C. Grant.	J. Woodward	Shikarpoor ..
Captain W. Widdicombe, Mr. F. Gibbons .	F. F. Blackwell	Hydrabad....
Messrs. R. White, F. D. Melville	J. Curran	Honore ....
Lieutenant Goodfellow	W. McDonald	Aden .....

the Bombay Presidency, Sind, and Aden during the year 1863.

Average number of Prisoners sentenced to labour.	Average number of Prisoners employed in Manufacture.	Amount of the outturn of Manufactures.	Average earning during 1863 of Prisoners employed in Manufactures.	Average earning during 1863 from Manufactures of each Prisoner sentenced to labour.	Average earning during 1862 of each Prisoner sentenced to labour, as per statement appended to the Report for that year.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
274	11	987 13 8	89 12 10	3 9 8	
199	55	2,176 14 1	39 9 3	10 15 6	
295	89	4,236 15 3	47 9 8	14 5 9	
162	20	543 13 9	27 3 1	3 5 8	
333	149	3,353 13 7	22 8 1	10 1 1	
181	20	24 6 0	1 3 6	0 2 2	
104	29	1,291 2 9	44 8 4	11 7 3	
339	67	3,226 2 2	48 2 5	9 8 3	
180	127	2,171 7 2	17 1 6	12 1 0	
153	14	467 10 0	33 6 5	3 10 10	
529	311	2,910 8 0	9 5 9	5 8 0	
703	137	2,202 1 6	16 1 2	3 2 1	
447	97	3,619 7 1	37 5 1	8 1 6	
344	64	1,371 9 7	21 6 10	3 11 1	
102	18	....	....	....	
114	70	3,476 3 4	49 10 6	23 7 1	

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Admissions and Disposal of Prisoners in the Lock-ups of the Bombay Presidency during the year 1863.

LOCK-UPS.	1 Daily average strength of Prisoners.	2 Number of Prisoners remaining in Lock-ups on the 31st December 1862.	3 Number admitted into the Lock-ups during the year 1863.	4 Total number in the Lock-ups or aggregate of Columns 2 & 3.	5 Transferred to Sudder Jail or for trial to Higher Courts.	6 Acquitted.	7 Released.	8 Escaped.	9 Died.	10 Total of Columns 5 to 10.	11 Number remaining in the Lock-ups on the 31st December 1863.
Poona ..... Sudder Station Courts		....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..
Poona ..... District Courts.....		16	854	870	367	304	179	..	1	851	19
Ahmednuggur.. Suddur Station Courts		5	119	124	56	18	49	..	1	124	..
Ahmednuggur.. District Courts.....		8	571	579	137	41	387	..	1	566	13
Dhoolia ..... Sudder Station Courts.....		....	707	707	663	81	19	..	..	703	4
Dhoolia ..... District Courts.....		27	2,639	2,666	1,726	490	436	..	..	2,652	14
Sholapoor .... Sudder Station Courts		...	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..
Sholapoor .... District Courts...		19	1,152	1,171	537	271	344	..	1	1,153	18
Dharwar ..... Sudder Station Courts		33	905	938	333	303	263	1	1	901	37
Dharwar ..... District Courts.....		3	860	863	145	109	607	..	..	861	2
Sattara..... Sudder Station Courts		....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	..
Sattara..... District Courts.....		15	768	783	207	85	472	..	1	765	18
Rutnagiree .... Sudder Station Courts		7	222	229	114	101	14	..	..	229	..
Rutnagiree .... District Courts.....		30	721	751	208	84	450	..	..	742	9
Surat ..... Sudder Station Courts		11	358	369	108	27	69	..	..	204	165
Surat ..... District Courts.....		13	683	696	90	232	139	..	..	461	235
Kaira ..... Sudder Station Courts		....	23	23	7	5	11	..	..	23	..
Kaira ..... District Courts.....		3	857	860	530	200	130	..	..	860	..
Broach..... Sudder Station Courts		28	294	322	147	98	75	..	..	320	2
Broach..... District Courts.....		....	153	153	97	25	30	..	..	152	1
Ahmedabad... Sudder Station Courts	}			No data.							
Ahmedabad... District Courts.....	}										
Belgaum ..... Sudder Station Courts		23	396	419	232	144	16	..	1	393	26
Belgaum ..... District Courts.....		3	740	743	179	199	357	..	..	735	8
Colaba..... Sudder Station Courts.....		....	87	87	34	44	8	..	1	87	..
Colaba..... District Courts.....		5	624	629	96	203	320	..	..	619	10
Total....		249	13,733	13,982	5,953	3,064	4,375	1	8	13,401	581

N.B.—The informations for Belgaum, Colaba, Kaira, Broach, Poona, Sattara, and Surat, incomplete—1st is for 10 months, 2nd for 9 months, 3rd for 9 months, 4th for 7 months, 5th for 8 months, 6th for 8 months, 7th for 8 months.

LOCK-UPS.		EXPENDITURE.																					
		Cost of Establishment.			Cost of Guard.			Cost of Food.			Cost of Clothing.			Transfer Charges.			Repairs to Lock-ups.			Miscellaneous Charges.			Total.		
		Rs.			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.
Poona	Sudder Station Courts.. District Courts.....	32	2,196	0	0	350	4	2	....			115	5	0	....			48	7	9	2,742	0	11
Ahmednuggur..	Sudder Station Courts.. District Courts.....	..	5,688	0	0	466	15	11	....			....			10	5	0	80	9	8	6,245	14	7
Dhoolia	Sudder Station Courts.. District Courts.....	..	14,618	9	6	1,198	3	8	5	3	0	658	15	5	2	4	0	252	1	7	16,735	5	2
Sholapoor	Sudder Station Courts.. District Courts.....	..	4,110	3	2	447	5	1	....			66	15	10	....			89	14	2	4,714	6	3
Dharwar	Sudder Station Courts.. District Courts.....	..	3,894	2	7	1,733	2	5	....			....			....			136	15	1	5,764	4	1
Sattara	Sudder Station Courts.. District Courts.....	..	3,006	6	8	494	6	4	....			....			....			92	10	6	3,593	7	6
Rutnagiree	Sudder Station Courts.. District Courts.....	..	4,092	0	4	648	15	10	3	5	6	545	3	11	65	14	5	64	2	3	5,419	10	3
Surat	Sudder Station Courts.. District Courts.....	..	1,309	3	0	291	1	6	....			576	4	8	42	2	6	....			2,218	11	8
Kaira	Sudder Station Courts.. District Courts.....	..	2,054	8	0	273	9	1	....			2	14	11	1	4	4	18	2	5	2,350	6	9
Broach	Sudder Station Courts.. District Courts.....	..	766	1	2	388	9	6	....			377	3	6	0	12	0	60	6	3	1,593	0	5
Ahmedabad....	Sudder Station Courts.. District Courts.....	..	.....			....			....			....			....			....			....		
Belgaum	Sudder Station Courts.. District Courts.....	..	3,076	4	4	911	11	2	....			24	3	3	1	8	0	33	15	7	4,047	10	4
Colaba	Sudder Station Courts.. District Courts.....	..	1,189	15	4	259	15	0	....			1	1	0	23	13	11	59	8	11	1,534	6	2
Total....		32	46,001	6	1	7,464	3	8	8	8	6	2,368	3	6	148	0	2	936	14	2	56,959	4	1

C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

CIRCULAR.

No. OF 1862.

From the INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,

To the

SIR, *Camp Mahableshwur, 4th June* 1862.

I have the honour to subjoin an extract from a despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, with a request that you will have the goodness, in framing your Annual Jail Administration Report in future, to observe the instructions therein contained.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Extract from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated 24th December 1861, *No.* 50.

Annual Jail Report should consist of three distinct parts; the first being a general introduction, showing the results of the working of the year in regard to the following heads:—

Prisoners and their disposal.

Employment of prisoners, with the financial and other result of prison industry.

Prison expenditure, with an analysis under each head of the cost for prisoners for diet, establishment, food, medicines, hospital expenditure, clothing, contingencies, and building charges.

Sickness and mortality.

Education of prisoners. Jail gardens, and their influence on health and economy.

Classification and discipline.

Escapes.

Any general remarks that may be deemed necessary.

The second part of the report should contain a brief special report of the prison under the heads above mentioned.

The third part should comprise the detailed tabular statements arranged under their respective heads, from which the results have been obtained. The statement of expenditure should exhibit the expenditure of the two last years.

(True extract)

(Signed) C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Jails.
New Scale of Diet.

No. 3352.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th October 1862.

From the Inspector General of Prisons, dated 28th June 1852, *No.* 1084.

The necessity for a new scale of prison diet, as uniform as local habits and peculiarities will permit, is I believe generally admitted, and the suggestion made by the late Dr. Ogilvie for the preparation of such a scale, was approved of by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in the 6th paragraph of Despatch No. 50 of 24th December 1861. Of its importance in point of health and economy there can be but little doubt; it has therefore been for some time my endeavour, both by comparing with each other the scales in use in our own jails, and these again with the dietaries of the Bengal jails, to prepare such a scale of diet as shall meet the requirements above mentioned.

2. I have now the honour to submit three detailed statements, marked A, B, and C, for the consideration of Government, and

would respectfully solicit sanction to Statement B, as the standard dietary for the jails of this Presidency, exclusive of Sind.

3. This scale was submitted for the opinion of the Principal Inspector General Medical Department, and also of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals Southern Maratha Circle, Dr. Leith. The alterations suggested by this officer, and concurred in by Dr. Stovell, have been introduced in the Statement B now submitted, which is on the whole more liberal, better adapted to sustain health, and yet more economical than any dietary at present in use in our jails.

4. In Statement C are contrasted the different kinds of food and the difference in cost of the present and the proposed scales, with the addition of an abstract exhibiting the proportion of saving which is anticipated.

5. Under the present system, hard labour rations are given to all prisoners sentenced to hard labour, whether they be actually employed on hard labour or not, that is, the fact of a prisoner being sentenced to hard labour is considered as entitling him to hard labour rations.

6. This principle appears to me erroneous, and is not recognized in the Bengal, North-west, or Punjab jails. It is the practice in those jails to grant hard labour rations to such prisoners only as are actually employed on hard labour, and to restrict these rations to those days on which hard labour is *bonâ fide* performed.

7. I have introduced this principle in my scale, hence one source of economy.

8. Another source from which a saving is effected, is the substitution, on Dr. Leith's recommendation, of part grain in the rations for Chinese and Malays; that is, instead of allowing 1 lb. 8 oz. of rice, 8 oz. of rice and 1 lb. of wheat are granted to each, as is now the case at Dharwar and Rutnagherry. This change is not only economical in those zillahs where rice is an expensive grain, but has the advantage of supplying a larger amount of nitrogenous principle in the food.

9. With all due deference to the opinions and theories of Chemical Physiologists as to the relative nutritive value of different kinds of aliments, the experience of every day life must, to a great extent I am of opinion, be our guide. I would therefore respectfully suggest, that the diet scale represented in Statement B, if approved by Government, be experimentally introduced for a period of twelve months, under the attentive observation of Medical Officers in charge of jails.

STATEMENT A.

Dietary at present in use by Prisoners in the Bombay Presidency.

Denomination of Prisoners.	Daily Allowance.									Half Weekly Allowance.		Cost per Prisoner per day exclusive of Half Weekly Allowance.	
	Bajree, Wheat, Jowaree, Nuglee Flour.	Rice.	Dolf, Toor, Chunna, Moong, Mussoor.	Salt.	Fresh Vegetables.	Currystuff, Onions, Red Peper, Turmeric, Coriander.	Kokum or Tamarind.	Fuel.	Oil.	Mutton.	Fish.	Bajree Batta.	Wheat Batta.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz. d.	lbs. oz.	oz. d.	oz. d.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	A. p.	A. p.
Prisoners employed on hard labour	1 8	..	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 8	0 8	1 8	..	..	..	0 9·7¾	0 11·8¾
Chinese and Malay prisoners .	....	1 8	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 8	0 8	1 8	..	0 8	0 8	0 9·7¾	0 11·8¾
Prisoners not on hard labour and under trial	1 3	..	0 3	0 5	0 4	0 8	0 8	1 8	..	..	..	0 8·2	0 9·8½
Female prisoners	1 3	..	0 3	0 5	0 4	0 8	0 8	1 8	..	..	..	0 8·2	0 9·8½
Boys under 15 years	1 8	..	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 8	0 8	1 8	..	..	..	0 9·7¾	0 11·8¾
Hospital Diet { Hard labour	1 8	..	0 4	0 5	0 4	0 8	0 8	1 8	..	..	..	0 9·7¾	0 11·8¾
Hospital Diet { Without labour ..	1 3	..	0 3	0 5	0 4	0 8	0 8	1 8	..	..	..	0 8·2	0 9·8½

STATEMENT A—(*continued*).

Denomination of Prisoners.	Cost per Prisoner per day exclusive of half weekly allowance.—(*cont.*)			Cost of the Half Weekly Allowance.		Total Monthly cost per man including Half Weekly Allowance.				
	Jowaree Batta.	Naglee Batta.	Rice Batta.	Mutton.	Fish.	Bajree Batta.	Wheat Batta.	Jowaree Batta.	Naglee Batta.	Rice Batta.
	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Prisoners employed on hard labour	0 8·9¾	0 8·4½	1 0·7½	....	....	1 8 5·2½	1 13 8·2½	1 6 0·4½	1 5 0·7½	1 15 9·7½
Chinese and Malay Prisoners	0 8·9¾	0 8·4½	1 0·7½	0 8	0 8	1 13 9·2½	2 3 0·2½	1 11 4·4½	1 10 4·7½	2 5 1·7½
Prisoners not on hard labour and under trial	0 7·5¾	0 7·1½	0 10·5½	....	....	1 4 6	1 8 7·5	1 2 11·2½	1 1 10·5	1 10 3·7½
Female prisoners	0 7·5¾	0 7·1½	0 10·5½	....	....	1 4 6	1 8 7·5	1 2 11·2½	1 1 10·5	1 10 3·7½
Boys under 15 years	0 8·9¾	0 8·4½	1 0·7½	....	....	1 8 5·2½	1 13 8·2½	1 6 0·4½	1 5 0·7½	1 15 9·7½
Hospital } Hard labour	0 8·9¾	0 8·4½	1 0·7½	....	....	1 8 5·2½	1 13 8·2½	1 6 0·4½	1 5 0·7½	1 15 9·7½
Diet } Without labour ..	0 7·5¾	0 7·1½	0 10·5½	....	....	1 4 6	1 8 7·5	1 2 11·2½	1 1 10·5	1 10 3·7½

(Signed) C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prison's Office,
Camp Sattara, 28th June 1862.

STATEMENT B.

Dietary proposed for Prisoners in the Bombay Presidency.

Denomination of Prisoners.	Daily Allowance.									Half Weekly Allowance.		Cost per Prisoner per day exclusive of Half Weekly Allowance.	
	Bajree, Wheat, Jowaree, Naglee Flour.	Rice.	Dall, Toor, Chunna, Moong, Mussoor, Muth.	Salt.	Fresh vegetable.	Currystuff, Onions, Red Pepper, Turmeric, Coriander.	Kokum or Tamarind.	Fuel for mess of 25.	Oil.	Mutton.	Fish.	Bajree Batta.	Wheat Batta.
	lbs. oz.	lbs. oz.	oz. d.	oz. d.	oz. d.	oz. d.	oz. d.	lbs. oz.	oz. d.	oz. d.	oz. d.	A. p.	A. p.
Prisoners employed on hard labour	1 8	....	5 0	0 5	8 0	0 8	0 8	1 per man	0 8	....	....	0 11· ½	1 1·1½
Chinese and Malay prisoners	1 0	0 8	5 0	0 5	8 0	0 8	0 8	1 0	0 8	8 0	10 0	1 0· ½	1 1·4½
Prisoners not on hard labour and under trial	1 3	....	3 0	0 5	6 0	0 8	0	1 0	0 8	....	....	0 8·9	0 10·5½
Female prisoners and Boys under 15 years	1 3	....	3 0	0 5	6 0	0 8	0 8	1 0	0 8	....	....	0 8·9	0 10·5½
Hospital Diet 4 Rations.... 1st	1 3	....	3 0	0	6 0	0 8	0 8	1 0	0 8	....	....	0 8·9	0 10·5½
Hospital Diet 4 Rations.... 2nd	....	1 3	3 0	0 5	4 0	0 4	0 8	1 0	0 8	....	....	0 8·5¼	0 10·1¾
Hospital Diet 4 Rations.... 3rd	1 0	....	3 0	0 5	4 0	0 4	0 8	1 0	0 8	....	....	0 7·7¾	0 9·1¾
Hospital Diet 4 Rations.... 4th	....	1 0	2 0	0 5	4 0	0 4	0 8	1 0	0 8	6 0	....	0 7·3¼	0 8·7¼

STATEMENT B—(*continued*).

Denomination of Prisoners.	Cost per Prisoner per day exclusive of Half Weekly Allowance.—(*cont.*)			Cost of the Half Weekly Allowance.		Total Monthly Cost per man including Half Weekly Allowance.						Remarks.
	Jowaree Batta.	Naglee Batta.	Rice Batta.	Mutton.	Fish.	Bajree Batta.	Wheat Batta.	Jowaree Batta.	Naglee Batta.	Rice Batta.		
	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	A. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		
Prisoners employed on hard labour.....	0 10·2½	0 9·7½	1 2· ½	....	....	1 11 6·5	2 0 10·5	1 12 1·5	1 8 4·5	2 3 1·5	The grains to be frequently varied under the direction of the Medical Officer, but no article of diet, other than specified in this scale, to be introduced without the sanction of the Inspector General of Prisons.	
Chinese and Malay prisoners.	0 11·5	0 11·1½	1 2· ½	0 8	0 10	2 4 1·5	2 7 7·5	2 2 ·9	2 1 10·5	2 9 1·5		
Prisoners not on hard labour and under trial.....	0 8·2¾	0 7·8½	0 11·2¼	....	....	1 6 3	1 10 4·5	1 4 8·2½	1 3 7·5	1 12 0		
Female prisoners and Boys under 15 years	0 8·2¾	0 7·8½	0 11·2¼	....	....	1 6 3	1 10 4·5	1 4 8·2½	1 3 7·5	1 12 0		
Hospital Diet 4 Rations .. 1st.....	0 8·2¾	0 7·8½	0 11·2¼	....	....	1 6 3	1 10 4·5	1 4 8·2½	1 3 7·5	1 12 0		
Hospital Diet 4 Rations .. 2nd	0 7·9	0 7·4¾	0 10·8½	....	....	1 5 3·7½	1 9 5·2½	1 3 9	1 2 8·2½	1 11 1·5		
Hospital Diet 4 Rations .. 3rd	0 7·2½	0 6·8¾	0 9·7¼	....	....	1 3 5·2½	1 6 11·2½	1 2 0·7½	1 1 2·2½	1 8 3·7½		
Hospital Diet 4 Rations .. 4th	0 6·7¾	0 6·4¼	0 9·2¾	0 6	....	1 2 9·7½	1 6 3·7½	1 1 5·2½	1 0 6·7½	1 7 2·2½		

(Signed) C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prison's Office, Camp Sattara, 28th June 1862.

STATEMENT C.

Statement showing difference of Cost between the Present and Proposed Scale of Prison Dietary—Vide Statements Nos. 1 & 2.

Average Number of Prisoners.	DENOMINATION OF PRISONERS.	PRESENT.															
		No. of Prisoners.	Bajree Batta.			No. of Prisoners.	Wheat Batta.			No. of Prisoners.	Jowaree Batta.		No. of Prisoners.	Naglee Batta.		No. of Prisoners.	Rice Batta.			TOTAL.		
			Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a. p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
2	Chinese prisoners	..	....			..	....			..	....		..	....		2	4	10	3·5	4	10	3·5
10	Prisoners sentenced to hard labour and employed on hard labour	4	6	1	9	4	7	6	9	..	....		..	....		2	3	15	7	17	8	1
5	Prisoners sentenced to hard labour but not employed on hard labour receive hard labour rations.....	1	1	8	5·2½	2	3	11	4	..	....		..	....		2	3	15	7	9	3	4·2½
2	Prisoners sentenced without labour	1	1	4	6	1	1	8	7·5	..	....		..	....		..	....			2	13	1·5
2	Prisoners under trial	1	1	4	6	1	1	8	7·5	..	....		..	....		..	....			2	13	1·5
2	Female prisoners.....	1	1	4	6	1	1	8	7·5	..	....		..	....		..	....			2	13	1·5
2	Boys under 15 years receive hard labour rations	1	1	8	5·2½	1	1	13	8·2½	..	....		..	....		..	....			3	6	1·5
4	In Hospital { Receive hard labour rations.	1	1	8	5·2½	..	....			..	....		..	....		1	1	15	9·7½	3	8	3
	In Hospital { Receive non-labour rations.	1	1	4	6	1	1	8	7·5	..	....		..	....		..	....			2	13	1·5
29		11	15	13	0·7½	11	19	2	3·2½	..	....		..	....		7	14	9	3·2½	49	8	7·2½

STATEMENT C—(*continued*).

Average Number of Prisoners.	DENOMINATION OF PRISONERS.	PROPOSED.																		
		No. of Prisoners.	Bajree Batta.			No. of Prisoners.	Wheat Batta.			No. of Prisoners.	Jowaree Batta.			No. of Prisoners.	Naglee Batta.			No. of Prisoners.	Rice Batta.			TOTAL.		
			Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
2	Chinese prisoners	..	....			2	4	15	3	..	....			..	....			..	....			4	15	3
10	Prisoners sentenced to hard labour and employed on hard labour	3	5	2	7	2	4	1	9	2	3	3	3	3	4	9	1	..	....			17	0	8
5	Prisoners sentenced to hard labour but not employed on hard labour receive non-labour rations	1	1	6	3	2	3	4	9	1	1	4	8·2½	1	1	3	7·5	..	....			·7	3	3·7½
2	Prisoners sentenced without labour	1	1	6	3	1	1	10	4·5	..	....			..	....			..	....			3	0	7·5
2	Female prisoners	1	1	6	3	1	1	10	4·5	..	....			..	....			..	....			3	0	7·5
2	Prisoners under trial	1	1	6	3	1	1	10	4·5	..	....			..	....			..	....			3	0	7·5
2	Boys under 15 years receive non-labour rations	1	1	6	3	1	1	10	4·5	..	....			..	....			..	....			3	0	7·5
4	In Hospital 1st	1	1	6	3	..	....			..	....			..	....			..	....			1	6	3
	In Hospital 2nd	..	....			..	....			..	....			..	....			1	1	11	1·5	1	11	1·5
	In Hospital 3rd	..	....			1	1	6	11·2½	..	....			..	....			..	....			1	6	11·2½
	In Hospital 4th	..	....			..	....			..	....			..	....			1	1	7	2·2½	1	7	2·2½
19		9	13	8	1	11	20	6	2·2½	3	4	7	11·2½	4	5	12	8·5	2	3	2	3·7½	47	5	2·7½

Abstract showing the Savings that will be effected by the introduction of the proposed Scale of Dietary in substitution of the one in force.

PRESENT SCALE.		PROPOSED SCALE.		Saving effected as per proposed scale per mensem.	PRESENT SCALE.		PROPOSED SCALE.	
Average No. of Prisoners.	Total cost of rations per mensem.	Average No. of Prisoners.	Total cost of rations per mensem.		Average No. of Prisoners in the Jails of the Presidency at present.	Total cost of rations per mensem.	Average No. of prisoners in the Jails of the Presidency at present.	Total cost of rations per mensem.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
29	49 8 7·2½	29	47 5 2·7¼	2 3 4·5½	3,300	5,632 9 3	3,300	5,340 9 0

Difference as per proposed scale per mensem.	Saving effected per Prisoner per diem.	Saving effected per Prisoner per mensem.	Saving effected per Prisoner per annum.	Aggregate saving per annum as per proposed scale.
Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
29 20 3	0 0 0·5	0 1 2·5½	0 14 6	3,504 3 0

(Signed) C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

Inspector General of Prison's Office,
Camp Sattara, 28th June 1862.

RESOLUTION.—The revised scale proposed by the Inspector General of Prisons is approved of by the Principal Inspector General of Hospitals and by the Inspector General of Hospitals Southern Mahratta Country. It may therefore be assumed that it can be introduced without detriment to the prisoners' health. In the column of remarks in Statement B, Dr. Wiehe suggests "the grains to be frequently varied under the direction of the Medical Officer." Government concur in the opinion that variety of food is extremely beneficial, but would be glad to know whether, without additional expense, its variations cannot be systematized according to a weekly scale, as has been done with such marked advantage in the jails and charitable institutions of the United Kingdom. This seems necessary on the further ground of economy wherever the contract system is in operation, for the success of which it is required to know beforehand, at least approximately, what quantity of each kind of supply will be required. If a sufficient variety of food should thus be secured by the dietary scale itself, interferences of the Medical Officers with that scale will be made on purely medical grounds only, which should be reported or recorded in each case.

2. In point of economy the proposed scale promises a saving of annas 14-6 per head per annum, or a total annual average saving for the whole Presidency of Rupees 3,504-3-0, a reduction of little importance in comparison with the health of 3,000 prisoners, but which may be accepted as recommending a scheme unobjectionable in other respects.

3. If the scale cannot be improved, as suggested in the first paragraph of the Resolution, Government sanction its adoption experimentally for one year, at the close of which the Inspector General will submit a special report on its working. But meanwhile the Civil Surgeon in medical charge of jails should watch the effects of the change during the present year, and state the results, so far as ascertained, in their annual reports, which the Inspector General will condense and embody, if need be, in his own.

4. The effect of giving hard labour rations to prisoners sentenced to hard labour only on the days they actually perform hard labour,

as suggested by the Inspector General of Prisons, should be carefully watched, and not too rigorously enforced against those prisoners who, generally at hard labour and working hard then, are by accident or chance thrown out of work for a day or two, while on the other hand, hard labour rations should be withheld from those who, pretending to do hard labour, are idle.

5. Communication will be made to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India with reference to paragraph 6 of his Despatch No. 50 of the 24th December 1861.

Acting Secretary to Government.

To

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS.
THE PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS, Southern Mahratta Country.
THE PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR GENERAL, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Jails.
New Scale of Diet.

No. 3606.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1862.

Letter from the Inspector General of Prisons, dated 30th October 1862, *No.* 1843.

In acknowledging receipt of the Government Resolution on the proposed new scale of diet, I have the honour, in reference to the 1st paragraph, respectfully to explain, that the grains in the proposed

scale, Statement B, are similar to those in present use; that they are now frequently varied under the direction of the Judge and Nazir; that in doing so no difficulty I conceive has been experienced by the contractor, and that it was with a view to place the direction of the variations of the grains specified in Statement B entirely in the hands of the Medical Officer, that the explanatory remarks alluded to by Government were inserted.

2. It appeared to me of importance in a community where so many peculiarities of caste, country, and habits were concerned, that the variation of the kinds of grain should be left to the care of the local authority best qualified for the duty, and that no general systematic arrangement should be made.

3. Should Government be pleased to concur in this view, after the explanation above given, the Civil Surgeons will be requested to draw up for their respective jails a scale of variation to be submitted to this office for sanction.

Resolution.—The Inspector General of Prisons may be informed that the course described in his 3rd paragraph is precisely that which Government contemplated. The variation should in general be uniform for each jail, but not necessarily the same for all jails.

Acting Secretary to Government.

To

The Inspector General of Prisons.
The Inspector General of Hospitals.
The Inspector General of Hospitals Southern Maratha Country.
The Principal Inspector General, Medical Department.

CIRCULAR.

No. OF 1863.

From the INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,

To the SESSION JUDGE OF

Camp Mahableshwur, 10*th April* 1863.

SIR,—I would draw the attention of yourself and Civil Surgeon to the necessity of the most careful examination of prisoners before they are selected for transfer to out-door gangs, especially when sent to a distance.

Ahmedabad	16
Surat	15
Kaira	3
Tann	7

2. It has been reported to me, that 41 prisoners from the jails marginally noted, selected for out-door labour in North Canara, are "weakly useless men, altogether unfit for out-door labour."

3. Many others also from the Goozerat jails are described as men who ought never to have been sent, and who consequently will not only entail a heavy additional expense on Government, but will themselves be exposed to diseased influences to which they will fall ready victims, and from which they should have been preserved.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,

Inspector General of Prisons.

CIRCULAR.

No. OF 1863.

From the INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,

To the JUDGE OF

Camp Mahableshwur, 14*th April* 1863.

SIR,—It has come under my observation, that the value of the convict labour employed in the menial duties of the jails, which

otherwise would have to be performed by hired servants, is not accounted for in any of the Returns sent to this office; all services rendered to the jail should be estimated and credited to the jail, so as to enable me to show not only the saving effected by the substitution of convicts for hired servants, but to rectify an error which has all along existed in showing results of the general working of the jail.

2. The menial duties to which I here allude, are those of convicts attending on sick, cooks, bheesties, bhungees, writers, barbers, blacksmiths, gardeners, and those employed in grinding corn, sweeping and cleaning the jail compound, &c. As this omission in the abstract of the value of work done by prisoners during the month renders the results of the total outturn of the jail for that period incomplete, I request that you will have the goodness in future to include the value of the convict labour above alluded to, reckoning at the rate sanctioned by Government in Appendix to the printed intructions for the guidance of officers in charge of convict gangs, viz. two-thirds of the usual rate paid for free labour, and show it monthly in the abstract Daily Labour Return.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

CIRCULAR.

No. of 1863.

From the INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,

To the SESSION JUDGE of

Camp Mahableshwur, 28*th April* 1863.

Sir,—With reference to previous correspondence on the subject of convict guards, I have the honour to inform you, that the allowance of Rupees 4 per mensem to each convict guard should be made from the Labour Fund. From this amount must be deducted the cost of

food and clothes, which should be credited to the Clothing and Provision Departments, and the balance paid to the convict on release.

2. As the number of these convict guards increase, and the system is found to work efficiently, the number of free intramural guards should be proportionably but cautiously decreased, so as to effect the economy which is contemplated by this arrangement.

3. With a view of testing if possible the value of the system of convict guards, so well organized in the North-western Provinces and the Punjab, but as yet in its infancy in Bombay, it would be very desirable to trace the future career of such convicts after liberation, in doing which I have no doubt Magistrates and Superintendents of Police would give you every assistance.

4. I would invite your attention to this suggestion, and request to be furnished from time to time with any information you may have been able to gather on this important point.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

CIRCULAR.

No. OF 1863.

From the INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,

To the JUDGE

Mahableshwur, 29th April 1863.

SIR,—Government having directed in Mr. Chief Secretary Anderson's letter No. 3771 of the 18th December 1862, "that as in England all Magistrates and their Assistants and the Superintendents of Police should have admission into the jail at all hours and for all purposes," I have the honour to request that immediate effect may be given to these orders, in supercession to all existing departmental rules on the subject.

2. It would be advisable to keep at the jail a Visitors' Book distinct from the Official Visitors' Book, in which the name and official designation of the visitor and date of such visits, together with any remarks the visitor may think it necessary to make, should be entered.

3. As under emergent circumstances it may become necessary for the Civil Surgeon to introduce into the jail a brother officer for the purpose of consultation or other medical reasons, without previous reference to the Session Judge, this privilege should not be denied. The circumstance however should be noted in the Visitors' Book and otherwise brought to the notice of the Judge by the Civil Surgeon, as soon after the occurrence of the visit as possible.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

CIRCULAR.

No. OF 1863.

From the INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,

To all JUDGES and Officers in Charge of Jails.

Inspector General of Prison's Office,
Poona, 10*th October* 1863.

SIR,—Under instructions from the Government of India, I have the honour to request you will be good enough to supply in your next Annual Report the following information for incorporation in the General Prison Report prepared in this office, viz:—1*st*, the extent to which the system of selecting prisoners for employment as intra-mural Warders and Monitors has been introduced into your jail; 2*ndly*, the success or otherwise with which it is considered to have been attended; and 3*rdly*, the exact conditions under which it may have been brought into operation.

2. As the the terms "Warders" and "Monitors," borrowed from the Punjab, may not be adopted in your jail, their synonyms convict muccadums and intra-mural guards or Burkandauze should be conjointly used in reporting on the subject.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

CIRCULAR.

No. OF 1863.

From the INSPECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS,

To the SESSION JUDGE of

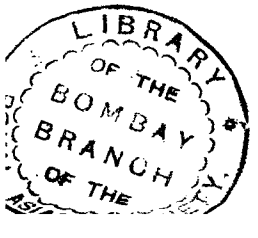
Inspector General of Prison's Office,
Camp Mahableshwur, 16th May 1863.

SIR,—I have the honour to request you will have the goodness to transmit all the transportation convicts confined in the jail under your charge, destined for the Andamans, to Tanna before the commencement of the monsoon, so that they may arrive there in time for transmission to their destination during the south-west monsoon, and to pursue this course in future without making any previous reference to this office or waiting for instructions.

2. You are also requested to communicate to the Session Judge of Tanna, previous to despatch, the number of prisoners and date of departure, to enable the jail authorities to make all the necessary preparation for their reception.

I have the honour to be, &c.,
(Signed) C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.

(True copies)
C. G. WIEHE, M.D.,
Inspector General of Prisons.




00105542

Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020